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U.S.-USSR APPEAR 'DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED' ON ARMS

AU101151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 82 p 7

[Vladimir Divis Moscow dispatch in the column "We Comment": "Truth Against Misinformation"]

[Text] This Monday USSR Minister of Defense Dimitriy Ustinov discussed with a TASS reporter the very same topics that American President Reagan broached in his speech 2 weeks ago -- the balance of strategic weapons, medium-range missiles in Europe and nuclear armament. But the two statements were diametrically opposed.

For the umpteenth time, the top American representative came out with the usual medley of half-truths, distorted facts and open lies, above all, about Soviet foreign policy and the USSR's military strength. On the other hand, Marshal Ustinov disproved Reagan's claims, one by one, with bare facts, the authenticity of which has also been confirmed numerous times by Reagan's predecessors in the White House, as well as by the secretaries and advisers of former U.S. Governments.

The American President is obviously banking on the majority of those to whom he addressed his recent speech being very uninformed. Only such persons could believe his claim that American strategic arms have not changed in 20 years (!) either in quality, or in quantity. Such a statement completely ignores the notorious facts.

The Reagan government's present decision to deploy a further 100 modern intercontinental ballistic missiles, of the MX type, on U.S. territory represents a gross violation of SALT agreements, which state very clearly that an approximate balance of military forces exists between the USSR and the United States and which stipulate the commitment not to set up any further stationary launching pads for intercontinental missiles. This is also the premise of the SALT II treaty; although it has not yet been ratified by the U.S. Congress, it nevertheless bears the signature of J. Carter, then American President, who signed it in Vienna in 1979. Reagan has again shown that he regards this fruit of 7 years of negotiations by the delegations of the two countries as a mere scrap of paper.

Since the current U.S. President's arrival in the White House, the Soviet side has proposed and carried out quite a few enterprising steps for halting, or at least for curbing, the feverish armament. These steps included, above all, the Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- a commitment that has so far not been reciprocated by the American side. One of the significant enterprising steps was also the Soviet offer of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 defense missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, and of the possible reduction of their number. This was meant to be the first step, which would undoubtedly be followed by other steps, in the event the United States reacted to it positively. Deplorably, this never happened. On the contrary, the United States is trying to disrupt the joint Soviet-American treaties, as is confirmed by the case of the MX missile.

Moreover, the United States is attempting to force the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally, by using cheap demagogy about the so-called zero option, on which it is insisting at the Geneva negotiations, according to this, the Soviet Union should remove the SS-20 missile defense system, which is also important for defending the East European socialist countries. According to the recent statement made by Yu. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, "Nobody should expect us to disarm unilaterally -- we are not naive. We do not demand that the West should disarm unilaterally. We are in favor of equal rights, in favor of respecting the interests of the two sides, in favor of an honest agreement. We are prepared for this..."

The Soviet Union continues to be in favor of searching for sensible, comprehensively acceptable solutions of the most complicated problems of today, and in the first place in favor of halting the arms races both in the nuclear and in the nonnuclear sphere. However, Reagan is constantly hiding behind the veil of a peace-maker, sewn in the White House from the much too transpararent fabric of the policy of acting from the positions of strength. This is also the foundation of Washington's demand to accumulate up to 20,000 nuclear charges on its strategic bases in 1990. This can be scarcely appraised otherwise than as a program for preparing for a world nuclear war, Marshal Ustinov said.

Comrade Ustinov demonstrated, chronologically and by unambiguous facts that, without exception it has always been the United States which has striven -- on many occasions since the end of World War II -- to seize military strategic supremacy by introducing new and newer armament systems. In this way the Soviet Union was forced to adopt all possible measures to eliminate this lead, which is so dangerous for the world peace. The quality and strength of the Soviet scientific-production potential is also testified to by the fact that Washington has never been able to enjoy its lead for long.

Even now, should the United States start developing the 100 new MX missiles with thousands of charges, the Soviet Union will be forced -- and not only in the interests of its own security, but also in the interests of the security of its allies -- to produce, and introduce into its armaments, similar new intercontinental ballistic missiles. Should this be necessary, the USSR will be capable of responding effectively and in time also to other American threats.

The Soviet minister of defense made it sufficiently clear in his interview that the United States will no longer succeed today -- regardless of how many billions it throws into armament -- in winning strategic supremacy over the USSR. Of course, Marshal Ustinov had to express regret over the fact that a new armaments round will be opened, for which American arms producers are to blame. The armaments budget will be swallowing up vast resources at the expense of civil production. Why is this ludicrous merry-go-round being repeated again and again? Those in the White House who are unwinding the spiral should at least thoroughly reflect upon this and other similar questions. The Soviet Union has already made many offers and taken many steps; and the recent statements by Marshal Ustinov, too, are again a hand offered for negotiations. Now it is the turn of the United States.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Husak

LD101738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received at Prague Castle today Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and comradely talk, they assessed Czechoslovak-Polish relations and certain questions on the international situation. They jointly noted that mutual contacts and cooperation are being carried out in the spirit of the conclusions adopted in negotiations between party and government delegations in April this year in Prague.

Both representatives stressed in this connection that further deepening and expansion of mutual cooperation is to the benefit of the people of both countries and strengthening socialism.

At the same time, they confirmed their determination to continue to actively work toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community through further close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; and in the sphere of foreign policy to actively work toward contributing to the furthere constructive development of peace in Europe and in the world.

Comments on Talks

LD101600 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Prague 9 Dec -- Minister Olszowski said that guided by the decisions made by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak during the recent visit of the Polish party-state delegation to Czechoslovakia, the sides made a further step forward in the practical realization of these decisions during the Thursday talks.

He added that during the Thursday talks the sides voiced their shared concern over the maintaining aggravation of international situation, caused by the confrontation-oriented adventurous policy of the U.S. and other NATO states. Incessantly intensifying the disastrous arms race, opening up new areas of our continents to the dense network of nuclear weaponry of the newest generation, the Reagan administration and the leading NATO circles make the world face the danger of a horrible war.

Opposing the dangerous tendencies of imperialism the socialist states community pursues a policy of consistent defence and of detente and cooperation. This is expressed also in the constructive stand of the delegations of socialist states during the present Madrid conference of the states-signatories to the CSCE.

Speaking of the Madrid meeting Olszowski said that it is time to abandon the ignoble attempts to use Poland's internal affairs for torpedoeing the constructive course of that meeting. As it has been the case so far, every such attempt will meet with a resolute rebuff on our part.

Speaking of Poland's internal situation Minister Olszowski said that recently our country entered an important period of efforts stabilizing and normalizing all areas of life.

But he stressed that while recording the achieved results in stabilizing the country's life we are far from simplified optimism. We are aware that we are facing a long and difficult road to get out of the crisis.

Imperialist subversion centres do not stop their efforts to disturb life in Poland. They take every opportunity to fan up tension, to support counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. The Reagan administration engages in brutal and inadmissible interference in our internal affairs and applies restrictions and economic sanctions being an overt violation of the norms of international law, ircluded the GATT principles.

Poland has the sovereign and inalienable right to deciding indepentently its own matters, Stefan Olszowski said. No one and by no means will deprive us of this right and will not make us turn back from the chosen road. We have been and shall remain a lasting and infallible link of the socialist community.

The Polish minister stressed that friendship and alliance with the USSR and other socialist states constituted an efficient guarantee of security of our countries and their successful development in conditions of political and territorial order, shaped by the historical decisions of Yalta and Potsdam, and the peace defended consistently for 37 years now.

Information Agreement

LD101432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The deliberations of ministers of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek and Stefan Olszowski respectively continued in Prague today in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. The deliberations were characterized by a total identity of views on all questions of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and on questions of the current world situation.

After the deliberation the two ministers signed an agreement between the Czechoslovok Socialist Republic Government and the Polish People's Republic Government on the activity of cultural and information centers. The document makes a fresh contribution to mutual understanding, learning and rapproachment of the people of the two states and provides for a more intensive broadening of information exchange concerning the other country, its history, culture, the policy of the CPCZ and the PZPR, and the results of the construction of socialism.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Stefan Olszowski expressed the conviction that the broad contractual basis between Czechoslovakia and Poland has been significantly enlarged by the new document. They praised the contribution of cultural and information centers to developing contacts between the two fraternal socialist countries and to friendship between Czechoslovak and Polish people.

Report on Communique

LD101908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the content of the joint communique adopted at the end of the official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, which he made at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic briefed each other on the internal political situation and the foreign policy of their respective countries, discussed the further development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation and exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation. They voiced their resolve to further develop and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two ministers discussed the current state and long-term prospects for development of cooperation in political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres. They noted that on both sides there exist favorable prerequisites for further galvanization and intensification of this cooperation in keeping with the interests of both countries and their people.

An exchange of views on the current international situation and on ensuring of both countries condusive to the further socialist development of both countries occupied an important place in the talks. The ministers said that with this objective in mind, Czechoslovakia and Poland -- as firm links of the Warsaw Pact organization -- will continue to develop and strengthen their alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states and will work actively toward strengthening the unity, cohesion and defense capabilities of the states of the socialist community.

The ministers noted with concern that the current international situation is being seriously aggravated as a result of ruthless implementation of the policy of confrontation and frenzied arms build-up by the most aggressive circles of the North Atlantic pact and in particular by the present U.S. Administration. They expressed resolute support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the Soviet proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and at the 37th UN General Assembly session, aimed at total and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The two sides also expressed unequivocal support for the Soviet Union's constructive proposals at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Poland voiced their hope that the Madrid meeting of participating states of the CSCE will contribute to continuing the process of the relaxation of international tensions. They confirmed the firm resolve of their respective states to conduct the talks in such a way as to ensure that the meeting is accomplished by the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced final document, and its mandate, which would contain a decision on convening a conference on measures aimed at strengthening confidence, security and disarmament in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Stefan Olszowski expressed their respective governments' firm resolve to continue to push through resolutely the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the development of international cooperation while observing the principles of sovereignty, equality and mutual advantages. They condemned the discriminatory steps and inadmissible interference into the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic by the United States and other NATO states as a policy running counter to the generally recognized norms of international law, the UN Charter and the Final Act of the CSCE, says the joint communique adopted at the end of the official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONGRESS OPENS

Jakes Attends for CPCZ CC

LD102018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Twenty meritorious members and officials of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association received the state distinction: for contribution to construction and for outstanding work at the Valdstejn Palace in Prague today. These distinctions, awarded on the occasion of the 9th Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, express recognition of their exemplary and long-term activity for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation. Present at the festive ceremony were: Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee; Lubomir Prochazka, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee; Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and first deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the union; Miroslav Zavadil, the union's central secretary; Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and a delegation of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries and the Society of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship, headed by the chairman of the Council of the society, Zinaida Kruglova.

Milos Jakes, speaking at the event, emphasized that the high state distinctions -- for the first time awarded by the president of the republic on the eve of the congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association -- express praise for the work done by the members of the union; this work helps strengthen the friendship with the Soviet Union.

Zinaida Kruglova presented to seven members of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association honorary badges of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Contacts With Foreign Countries, for a significant contribution to deepening internationalist relations between the two fraternal countries.

Praises 'Soviet Line'

LD112300 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Prague -- The Soviet Union and the unity of the countries of the socialist community are the main guarantees, in the present complicated international situation, that peace will be preserved, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium member Milos Jakes said here today, at the 9th Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society.

Speaking before 1,200 delegates representing 2.5 million members of the organization, the head of the official delegation of the party and the Czechoslovak Government stressed that Czechoslovakia fully shares the view expressed at the November session of the CPSU Central Committee by its General Secretary Yuriy Andropov who said that the present difficulties and tension can and must be overcome, and that the future belongs to the policy of detente. In this connection, Milos Jakes spoke of the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, and its pledge not to make first use of the nuclear weapon.

He said that, in absolute contrast to the Soviet line, the war strategy and growing aggressiveness of the reactionary circles of imperialism literally gambles with the fate of the nations.

In his report on the activities and future tasks of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, its secretary Miroslav Zavadil stressed that the Soviet experiences gained during socialist construction are important also for other countries, and that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are vitally necessary for Czechoslovakia and must be further deepened. He also spoke of the important participation of Czechoslovakia in the implementation of the Soviet Food Program and modernization and extension of Soviet light and food industry enterprises, trade and public services.

Receives CPSU's Kruglova

LD121614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other members of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, government and CSSR National Front Central Committee received today at the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Council of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Also present at the meeting was Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.

In a cordial and comradely conversation the importance was stressed of the continuously developing many-faceted cooperation between both fraternal countries and the share of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in the further development and intensification of the indestructible friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

Participants, Proceedings

LD112004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 11 0 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association opened in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague today. The delegates are assessing the association's activity since its eighth congress and the tasks through which almost 2,500,000 association members will be sharing in the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Taking part in supreme proceedings of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association are 1,200 delegates from all regions. In the festively-decorated Congress Hall the participants in the 2-day congress welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the CSSR National Front Central Committee, headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation furthermore consists of Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Matewj Lucan, federal vice premier; Tomas Travnicek, vice chairman of the National Front Central Committee; and Lubomir Prochazka, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee. The congress is furthermore being attended by representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front, state bodies, scientific and cultural life, founding members of the organizations of friendship with the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia and of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and other figures.

Among the guests in Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechslovakia, a delegation of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechslovakia headed by Lt Gen Nikolay Kovalenko, chief of the Political Directorate, and representatives of Soviet organizations and institutions in Czechoslovakia. Places of honor have also been taken up by a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Council of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and member of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as a delegation of the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship headed by Dmitur Petkov, its vice chairman; a delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Gyula Biro, its general secretary; a delegation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Baldangiyn Badarch, vice chairman of its central leadership and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; a delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Herbert Cruenstein, deputy secretary general of the society, and a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Irena Sroczynski, deputy chairman of the main leadership of this society.

The congress proceeding was opened by Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly. He recalled that all those exploited and oppressed have always looked toward the Soviet Union with hope and confidence, and that many countries in the world, following its example, have embarked along the path of independent development, along the path of socialism. Today the Soviet Union is the mainstay of all peace-loving mankind. It constitutes a guarantee that world peace will be successfully defended.

The report on the activity since the eighth congress and the tasks of the association after the 16th CPCZ Congress was delivered by Miroslav Zavadil, general secretary of the association.

BILAK RECEIVES BOLIVIAN CP LEADER 3 DEC

AU090832 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 82 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Bolivian Guest Received by V. Bilak"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec (Z) -- On Thursday, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Jorge Kolle Cueto, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party, who is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties informed one another about the developments in their countries, exchanged views on the situation in the world and in the international communist and workers movement. They unanimously stressed the need for a fighting unity of all the world's progressive forces against imperialism, particularly North American imperialism, which jeopardizes peace and the independence of nations.

The talks, which were held in a comradely atmosphere, showed that prerequisites exist for the development of all-round cooperation between the two parties and between the CSSR and the Republic of Bolivia.

Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's International Affairs Department, was also present at the reception.

HRUSKOVIC LEADS CPCZ GROUP TO GREEK CP CONGRESS

LD111852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Greek CP Central Committee, a CPCZ delegation left by air today for Athens led by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the party Central Committee [title as heard] and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The delegation will attend the 11th Greek CP Congress which opens in Athens 14 December.

ALBANIAN EMBASSY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU082021 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Report on Prague reception hosted by Albanian charge d'affaires on occasion of independence and liberation day anniversaries]

[Text] Agim Kasa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, hosted a reception which was attended by (Jindrih Jehorek,), first deputy minister of foreign affairs, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and others.

Heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited in Prague were also present.

'TEMPORARY' ACTION TAKEN TO ENSURE FORMULA SUPPLY

AU101520 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 8 Dec 82 p 5

["MC"-signed interview with Dr Eduard Pullmann, head of the pharmaceutical production department at the Slovak Ministry of Health, in the "Blitz Interview" column; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] It has startled many mothers that in the pharmacies they cannot obtain sunar [infant formula] for their babies without producing a physician's prescription. Why has this measure been taken?

[Answer] Because adults were buying sunar at the expense of babies, some pharmacies did not have enough for those who need it. We have taken this temporary measure to regulate consumption. As of 6 December, throughout the Slovak Socialist Republic, sunar may be obtianed in pharmacies only with a physician's prescription. The pediatrician writes a prescription for five boxes and the baby's mother may purchase them, one by one, with the prescription being stamped every time. As soon as the baby uses up this ration, the physician writes another prescription. We can assure all mothers that we have adequate quantities of sunar, but only for those for whom it is meant -- that is, babies.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SLOVAK CHURCH DIGNITARY

QU131346 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Prague/Bratislava, 9 Dec (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CSSR president, sent a congratulatory letter to Canon Gejza Navratil, doctor of theology, Slovak National Council deputy and chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergy in the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] on the latter's 70th birthday. Among other things, the letter states:

"Our socialist society respects your merits. As a Catholic clergyman you have always stood in the ranks of peace figures. As chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergy in the SSR, as well as a Slovak national deputy, you are contributing to peace work and to the establishment of good relations between the Catholic Church and the CSSR."

The congratulatory letter was handed over to the celebrant this Thursday by Viliam Salgovic, Slovak national council chairman. On the same occasion V. Salgovic presented him with the greetings letter from Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

DROUGHT FORCES WATER REGULATION IN SLOVAKIA

AU101751 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Eduard Drabik commentary: "As Long As There Is Time"]

[Text] Often we do not even realize it. We turn on the water and after a while the tub is full. And it flows in full stream -- warm and cold. Sometimes people waste several liters though they may need only a glass of water. However, when all of a sudden there is not even a drop of it, we thunder at the waterworks. It is only then that many of us realize the value of what we squander, the old truth that water is indispensable for life.

Today this is especially true of the inhabitants of Kosice, Presov, Roznava and other cities in East Slovakia, where a long-lasting drought has forced a regulation of water supplies. However, similar problems exist elsewhere in the republic as well. The employees of the waterworks follow with apprehension the sinking levels in the reservoirs and calculate, mostly in vain because suitable resources are far away and construction takes years, requiring tens and possibly hundreds of millions.

In the end there is no other option but to resort to the unpleasant regulation and to appeals to the citizens' awareness. Posters and decrees are being issued and the newspapers are beginning to criticize what has for years been virtually tacitly accepted and tolerated, the fact, for example, that one-fifth of the hard and dearly won drinking water leaks through the pipes without ever being used.

All of a sudden, in a few days, we would like to change deepseated habits and human indifference, forgetting that any kind of education is a long-term process and not a campaign. We ought to realize this in good time and more often and act accordingly -- also on many other occasions when we "suddenly and unexpectedly" discover problems.

BRATISLAVA JUVENILE DRUG ADDICTION DISCUSSED

AU101515 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with Dr Maj G. Bosansky, deputy chief of the Bratislava City Public Secrity Corps: "To Increase Educational Influence" -- the first part of VECERNIK series on juvenile crime and its causes]

[Excerpt] [Question] In recent years, toxicomania has become something of a fashion, one which, moreover, is dangerous to health. Is this causing concern?

[Answer] At the moment we have 61 juvenile drug addicts registered in Bratislava. However, their number is augmented by those who have only recently reached the age of 18 and who are essentially still in contact with the juveniles and who not infrequently commit some punishable activity with them. For example, last year we broke up 4 groups, totalling 36 members, who had on their consciences 15 acts of a violent nature, 3 of a moral nature and 17 offenses against property. With the exception of two of them they were all registered with us. Although they are being successfully treated at the Institute of National Health, precisely in the case of these young people parents should have been more involved. It is impossible that they did not notice that their children were under the influence of some substance.

LAW ON 1983 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN PUBLISHED

AU100830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 82 pp 3, 4

[Law on 1983 national economic plan adopted at the sixth meeting of the GDR People's Chamber on 3 December]

[Text] In implementating the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the 1983 national economic plan is aimed at continuing the stable, dynamic development of the GDR national economy to further shape the developed socialist society. On this basis the GDR is to be further universally strengthened. The further implementation of the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress for the 1980's is of decisive importance in this context.

In 1983 such a qualitative and quantitative growth of material production must be achieved by high economic performance, a comprehensive increase in effectiveness and an improvement in the quality of the work that also allows for the successful continuation of the course of the main task under the changed foreign political and foreign economic conditions.

A high growth in national income is indispensible to further strengthen the material-technological basis of the national economy and its performance growth, as well as to secure the material and cultural living standard and gradually develop it.

The GDR's socialist planned economy must be consistently adapted to the higher yardsticks of the intensively enlarged reproduction. That must be guaranteed above all by accelerating scientific-technological progress and its broad economic utilization, putting maximum demands on energy and material economy, comprehensively refining all raw materials and materials available as well as by fundamentally improving the expenditure-result ratio in all fields.

The necessary increase of labor productivity must be achieved mainly by the help of science and technology and their better economic utilization.

Cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries must be qualitatively further expanded as the fundamental prerequisite for the stable development of the GDR; thus the GDR must be linked more and more firmly with the community of socialist states and its main force, the USSR.

The working people in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions actively participated in working out the national economic plan for 1983. Here many proposals were submitted for employing science and technology more effectively, further increasing the quality and effectiveness of labor, using raw materials, material and energy rationally and improving the working and living conditions.

In continuation of the socialist competition organized by the trade unions, reserves for new performance and effectiveness in all branches and fields of the national economy must be developed under the slogan "High performance growth by increasing labor productivity, effectiveness and quality -- everything for the benefit of the people and peace!"

All work collectives and all individuals are called upon to develop new creative initiatives for further increasing the performance strength of the GDR during the year of Karl Marx, the ingenious founder of the scientific ideology of the workers class. The initiatives of youth in the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" -- particularly in the central youth projects "FDJ Initiative Berlin," "Natural Gas Pipeline Construction in the GDR," "Natural Gas Route in the USSR" and "Havel Fruit" -- must be comprehensively promoted. The comparison of performance of the youth brigades "Every day everyone with goods results" must be supported and the number of youth brigades increased.

To fulfill the tasks of the 1983 national economic plan, the quality of the leadership, which is in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, must be implemented at all levels even more swiftly and consistently. This in particular demands the generalization of good examples and available optimum solutions as well as the application of the comparison of performance.

I.

The following main aims are laid down for the development of the national economy in 1983:

	Figures for 1983 compared with those for 1982 in percentages
Produced national income	104.2
Industrial goods production of the industry ministries	104.5
Industrial goods production of the national economy	103.8
Labor productivity in the field of the industry ministries	104.0
Basic material costs per M100 of goods production in the field of the industry ministries	
Construction production of the national economy	101.4
Housing construction (new construction and modernization)	104.5
Production and services of the agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industries	101.0
Transportation and communication services	102.1
Retail trade turnover	103.0
Net cash income of the population	103.0
Foreign trade turnover	113.0

The development of the GDR capital, Berlin, as a political, economic and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR must be continued in accordance with the plan. Here a decisive task is to further strengthen the performance capacity of the industry, construction, and transportation sectors. The central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin" must be purposefully supported. Here the further active participation of the youth of all bezirke must be promoted.

The tasks of economically guaranteeing national defense and internal security and order must be comprehensively implemented as a firm component of the economic policy of the socialist state. The obligations resulting from this must be conscientiously fulfilled by the organs of the state and the economic management, the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions.

II.

With the 1983 national economic plan, the following targets are set for further increasing performance in production and for increasing labor productivity:

The first column shows the industrial goods production and the second the labor productivity for 1983 given in percent and compared to 1982:

Ministry for Coal and Energy	103.7	102.1
Ministry for Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash	102.6	103.0
Ministry for Chemical Industry	103.3	102.9
Ministry for Electrical Engineering and Electronics	108.5	107.3
Ministry for Construction of Heavy Machinery and Equipment	105.2	104.5
Ministry for Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery	108.4	107.3
Ministry for Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles	105.1	104.1
Ministry for Light Industry	103.1	104.1
Ministry for Glass and Ceramics Industry	105.2	104.8
Ministry for Bezirk-Managed Industry and Foodstuffs Industry	103.7	103.8

For the production of products important for the national economy, the following targets are stipulated:

	Unit of Measurement	1983
Electrical energy	Gigawatt hours	105,533
Raw lignite	1,000 tons	278,000
Lignite briquets/dust	1,000 tons	51,442
Rolled steel in total	1,000 tons	8,462
Including refined rolled steel	1,000 tons	5,272
Potash fertilizers	1,000 tons K20	3,450
Nitrogen fertilizers	1,000 tons N	1,009
Viscous detergents	1,000 tons	169
Synthetic fibres	tons	82,730
Cutting machine tools	M millions	2,683
Cold-shaping machine tools	M millions	823
Plastics and elastics processing machines	M millions	538
Machines and equipment for the textile, clothing and leather industries	M millions	799
Fittings	M millions	1,541
Roller bearings	M millions	655
Microelectronics components (solid state circuits)	M millions	943
Devices and equipment for supervision, control and regulation	M millions	1,810
Knitted underwear	1,000 units	191,300
Hosiery	million pairs	367
Textile floor covering	1,000 sq m	35,558
Furniture and upholstery	M millions	5,998
Washing machines for households	1,000 units	496
Refrigerators for households	1,000 units	754
Including deep freezers	1,000 units	306
Gas stoves	1,000 units	208

In the construction sector the quality and effectiveness of the construction processes are to be increased. The construction expenditure must be essentially reduced and the construction times must be decreased. In this connection it is stipulated:

Ministry of Construction Industry	Figures for 1983 compared with those for 1982 in percentages
Increase of the construction production to	104.0
Increase of labor productivity to	103.6
Decrease of the prime costs per M100 of production in the construction sector by	1.7
Decrease of the basic material costs per M100 of production in the construction sector by	1.7
Increase of the operating results to	117.4

The structure of the construction sector is to be changed in accordance with the demands of the intensification. The use of the construction performance for rationalization, modernization and reconstruction as well as for repair work is to be increased above average. The construction material industry is to be developed in accordance with the changed structure of the building supplies. In order to decisively increase the e ergy and material savings, the most economical use of the material must be implemented and heat insulation must be improved.

Concerning agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, production and its effectiveness are to be further increased in 1983 in accordance with the decisions of the 12th GDR Peasants Congress, and the expenditure-result ratio is to be improved substantially. By a high contribution of the agriculture and foostuffs industry, the population is to be supplied with foodstuffs and the industry with agricultural raw materials on a stable basis from domestic resources.

The forces and means are to be concentrated on intensifying plant production, in particular by increasing yields per hectare for grain and fodder. Through close cooperation of plant and animal production, cooperation relations are to be further developed and directed at a high increase in performance and the utilization of all domestic potentials of the agricultural producer cooperatives, state farms and cooperative institutions. The following aims are to be achieved:

Plant production, calculated in grain units per hectare of agricultural area	44.1 metric decitons
Yield per hectare for grain	39.5 metric decitons per hectare
Grain production	10.3 million tons

For the procurement of animal products the following aims are stipulated:

	Unit of Quantity	1983
Slaughter animal	1,000 tons	2,400
Milk, calculated at 4 percent fat content	1,000 tons	6,400
Eggs	million units	4,700
Wool	tons	6,500

In the foodstuffs sector and foodstuff industry, the agricultural raw materials are to be effectively processed and refined to a maximum extent in order to make available good quality foodstuffs for the population.

In all bezirke the vegetable production is to be organized for supplying the population of the area.

In 1983 forestry is to make available 9.75 million meters of solid timber and effectively utilize it through the wood-processing industry.

In the transportation sector the prerequisites must be created to shift approximately another 6 million tons of goods from road transportation to railroads' inland navigation. To increase the performance capacity and energy economy, another 150 km of electrified routes are to start operation in 1983. Transportation expenditures are to be further reduced in the national economy.

The following performance aims are to be implemented:

Increase public goods transportation (tons)	
For the railroad to	104.0 percent
For inland navigation to	106.9 percent
Increase of the transshipment performance of the harbors to	107.8 percent
Decrease of the prime costs per M100 of goods production by	2.1 percent

In the postal and telecommunications sectors the output must be increased to 104.4 percent on the basis of a further intensification.

Through prospecting studies, geology is to guarantee the necessary basis of reserves for the increased use of domestic raw materials in 1983. Prospecting work is to be primarily directed at additional reserves of natural gas, raw lignite, potash, copper, tin and iron ores, fluorite and barite, nonmetallic minerals, as well as ground water. Natural gas production must be increased further.

Water management must use the planned funds primarily to secure the housing program and to further improve the supply of the population with drinking water. The measures to develop the water supply as well as the treatment of sewage, in particular in the GDR capital, Berlin, and in other major cities, are to be consistently continued.

To develop the land, improvement and environmental protection measures for preventing water and air pollution as well as for utilizing or harmlessly eliminating waste products and reducing noise are to implemented in the areas of industrial concentration and in the large cities.

III.

A fundamental task of the 1983 national economic plan consists of guaranteeing the high growth rates of production and productivity by more intensively utilizing quality factors and of substantially improving the expenditure-result ratio in all sectors of the national economy by further cutting social consumption in order to continue the reproduction process.

-- The national economic efficiency of science and technology must be perceptibly enhanced.

It is necessary through a purposeful concentration of forces and means and a better exploitation of the working peoples' intellectual-creative potential to implement on a priority basis national economically decisive innovation processes such as micro-electronics and robot technology as well as a higher-grade refinement of available raw materials and materials throughout all production stages.

On this basis the structure of the economy, particularly the character of production and of exports, must be purposefully changed in keeping with the requirements of supplies to the population and the national economy and in keeping with the stipulated export tasks.

The scientific-technical activity of youth within the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement must be purposefully promoted by particularly assigning tasks from the plans for science and technology to youth brigades. The subsequent utilization of the exhibits of Masters of Tomorrow fairs must be tightly organized.

It is necessary through the accelerated implementation of the tasks of science and technology on the basis of specific comparisons of world standards and through the rapid transmission of results into production to make the results of the work of researchers, developers, designers and innovators economically effective on a large scale by producing new products and technologies.

The time between starting research and development work and the full effectiveness of the results on production must be substantially shortened. The variety of products and the technological basis must be renewed at an accelerated pace, and the share of genuine top achievements must be substantially enhanced.

The following targets must be achieved:

Savings of work hours through measures of scientific-technical progress in industry and the construction industry	496 million hours
Production volume of newly developed products either introduced in 1982 or to be introduced in 1983	M63.3 billion
Increase in the output of products with the "Q" compared with 1982 by	120.3 percent

-- With the 1983 national economic plan the planned targets of performance development must be achieved with identical and, in part, reduced quantities of power sources, raw materials and materials, and a substantial increase in distributable final products must be achieved, as compared with 1982.

There must be a considerable improvement in the economical use of energy and materials, and a tangible reduction in productive consumption must be achieved. For this purpose measures for a higher grade refinement and more complete utilization of the available raw materials and other materials must be implemented in all sectors of the national economy for high product quality, for a perceptible improvement of the expenditure-result ratio and for the introduction of progressive norms and norm systems.

The specific consumption of major power sources, raw materials and other materials must be reduced as follows, compared with 1982:

Power intensity by a minimum of	4.2 percent
Rolled steel in the metal processing industry by	10.0 percent
Rolled steel in the building industry by	8.0 percent
Cement in the building industry by	6.0 percent

The following savings of selected raw materials must be achieved through measures of scientific-technical progress in 1983:

Rolled steel	562.7 kilotons
Aluminum	13.1 kilotons
Copper	4.0 kilotons
Cement	471.0 kilotons
The utilization of secondary raw materials, waste oil, low-level service reservoir glass, waste paper, industrial waste products, must be increased by	26.4 million tons

-- The required increase in the production and performance must be mainly ensured by better utilizing basic assets, particularly a higher time utilization of the available production apparatus.

The investments of the national economy total M47 billion in 1983. They must be focused on the measures stipulated by the plan for 1983 for restructuring power sources, purposefully accomplishing stipulated export tasks and further developing the power and raw material basis; on measures for utilizing secondary raw materials; and on measures for rapidly transferring into production effective scientific-technical results of great national economic significance, particularly for developing and applying microelectronics.

The following targets are set:

An increase in the manufacture by plants of their own branch-related rationalization means as compared with 1982 to	116.0 percent
The number of all industrial robots employed in the national economy	30,700 units

-- In 1983 an effective contribution toward implementing intensively expanded reproduction must be made in all sectors of the national economy by rationally exploiting the social labor potential. In so doing the close collaboration between the combines and enterprises and the local state organs must be implemented.

The increase in labor productivity envisaged by the plan must be ensured through the rationalization of work processes, particularly through the comprehensive application of scientific labor organization, while working times must be used fully and the working conditions of the working people must be further improved.

These rationalization measures must be focused on production sectors where great demands are made on performances increases, where manual labor holds a great share and where working conditions are less favorable as well as on cutting management and administrative expenditures.

All socialist rationalization measures, including the scientific organization of labor, must be prepared and carried out in agreement with the appropriate trade union leadership and jointly with the working people.

It is necessary to purposefully use the experiences gained in applying the "few people produce more" Schwedt initiative, more work places must be made redundant and manpower must be obtained for national economically effective work.

-- The effectiveness of the social reproduction process must be enhanced in all sectors of the national economy in 1983. For this purpose the following targets are set for industry:

A cut in prime production costs per M100 worth of commodity output by	2.0 percent
A cut in basic material costs per M100 worth of commodity output as the main component	3.2 percent
An increase in operating results up to	115.4 percent

The struggle to adhere to and undercut the planned costs and production consumption must be intensified at all management levels on the basis of intensively expanded reproduction, first and foremost by introducing highly effective technology in all combines and enterprises, further perfecting economic accountancy and implementing accurate cost accounting and control.

Order and security must be safeguarded in all sectors of the national economy. The stipulated measures for enhancing protection against fires and catastrophes as well as for preventing damage must be carried out consistently.

IV.

The achieved material and cultural living standard of the population must be ensured and gradually enhanced on the basis of increasing the performance and efficiency of the national economy.

The following tasks must be accomplished in 1983:

-- In the field of housing construction	
Apartments to be build of these:	187,735
Newly built apartments	117,540
Modernized apartments	70,195
Including:	
Individual apartments built	12,870
Apartments resulting from new construction and modernization in the GDR capital of Berlin	21,100

While consistently carrying out the adopted apartment building program and implementing qualitatively new features in the unity of new construction, modernization and maintenance, more apartments than previously shall be built in already developed locations, in city centers and internal town areas. The available apartments must be utilized more intensively through a greater concentration on modernization and maintenance.

Building output for maintenance and modernization in apartment construction shall be enhanced to 106.4 percent in 1983 compared with 1982.

-- The working and living conditions of the working people in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions shall be further improved according to plan in connection with socialist rationalization and with boosting labor productivity.

In 1983, 228,000 work places in industry, the building industry and in transport shall be newly arranged or rearranged through the scientific organization of labor. The employment, rationalization and modernization of means of work must be focused on further reducing unfavorable working conditions and on cutting the share of manual labor. In so doing the requirements to protect health and labor must be consistently complied with.

The solicitude for workers, particularly for those working shifts or working under unfavorable conditions, must be improved.

The health and social care and solicitude for the working people must be perfected by more effectively utilizing available institutions.

-- The net monetary incomes of the population are to be increased to 103 percent compared with 1982.

The incomes from work of the workers and employees will be increased on the basis of a performance-oriented wage policy. The introduction of incentive wages shall be continued in order to encourage high performance. In 1983 performance-oriented basic wages and salaries shall be introduced for 500,000 more workers, foremen, college and professional school cadres in connection with the scientific organization of labor and the application of performance indices.

-- The following targets are stipulated to further improve supplies of consumer goods and services to the population:

Retail trade turnover is to be increased to 103 percent compared with 1982.

Supplies to the population with essential commodities, primarily with foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages, the range of the 1000 little things of daily usage, spare parts and accessories as well as children's products must be ensured on a stable and dependable basis.

The supply of industrial consumer goods must be improved by boosting output on the basis of the most recent findings of scientific-technical progress. In doing so high quality products having a long life span, high functional properties, low requirements for repair and fashionable modern design in keeping with differentiated demands shall be manufactured and supplied.

Services and repairs for the population shall be increased to	103.3 percent
Repair services for automobile maintenance for the population to	112.5 percent

compared with 1982

-- The education system is to be further developed according to plan in keeping with the growing requirements in fashioning the developed socialist society. The standard of communist education, of instruction and care for children, schoolchildren, apprentices and students is to be further enhanced.

In public education the continuous development of all sectors shall be carried on further in 1983; this particularly applies to the sector of preschool education.

The following new facilities are to be created:

Class rooms	2,600
Kindergarten slots	26,400
Slots in hostels and boarding schools	500
School sports gymnasiums	147

Professional training must effectively contribute to the all-round development of personality and to a performance increase in the national economy. In 1983, 190,000 school graduates are to be enlisted in vocational training, and it must be ensured that they become high quality skilled workers.

In the college and professional school system, the efficiency of the universities and colleges in teaching, research and medical care must be further enhanced according to plan. In 1983, more than 79,000 students shall be admitted to college or professional school studies, including 60,000 fulltime students.

The following new facilities are to be built:

Slots in auditoriums, seminars and at working facilities	5,400
Slots in hostels	1,650

-- Medical and social cadre for the population, particularly the protection of the working people's health, is to be improved according to plan. This particularly applies to improving basic medical care in large cities and congested areas and to tangibly improving medical care for outpatients.

The following new facilities are to be built:

Slots for physicians in outpatient care	260
Slots for dentists	160
Slots in nurseries	11,100
Slots in institutions for the treatment and promotion of physically and mentally handicapped children and youths	570
Slots in old peoples' and nursing homes	3,670

-- Recreational services, particularly the vacation service of the trade unions, must be further developed. The reconstruction and modernization of existing institutions must be continued according to plan.

In 1983, FDGB and enterprises must be provided with:

Vacation trips totaling	4,660,000
Additional overnight accomodations must be provided in FDGB recreation homes totaling	3,940

-- In 1983 the conditions for the high-standard shaping of youths' leisure time and recreation must be improved. Through reconstruction and modernization, youth tourism institutions must be further developed. The following targets have been fixed for 1983:

Establishment of 41 new youth clubs within the framework of comprehensive housing construction with	4,100 slots
Increase in the number of slots in central Pioneer camps up to	35,280
Increase in the number of slots in central Pioneer camps that can be used all the year round up to	5,730

-- Physical culture and sports shall be promoted comprehensively. The mass character of socialist physical culture must be more and more comprehensively implemented, above all in childrens and youths sports and in leisure time and recreational sports. In 1983, 31 new sports grounds shall be erected.

-- Socialist culture and art has the task of contributing with new works to fashioning socialist personalities and to developing the socialist way of life.

The opportunities for a high-standard shaping of the leisure time of youth, particularly for the work of the FDJ youth clubs and for youth dancing, must be further developed. The available cultural institutions shall be used for this purpose in a more varied manner.

The projects Schauspielhaus Theater, French Cathedral on Academy Square, and the Friedrichstadt Palace in the GDR capital of Berlin as well as the Semper Opera House in Dresden must be further continued according to plan.

The material and financial funds that are available in keeping with the plan for housing, education, medical and social care, recreation, physical culture and sports as well as for the arts and culture must be employed more effectively in order to improve the expenditure-result ratio in these fields.

V.

The socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries must be purposefully deepened as a decisive prerequisite for the stable economic and social development of the GDR.

The interlacing of the national economies of the GDR with the national economies of the USSR and of the other socialist countries must be fashioned more and more closely and effectively on the basis of the consistent implementation of the program for production specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until 1990, of the agreements with the other CEMA member countries and of long-term CEMA target programs. Points of main emphasis in this are cooperation in science and technology, ensuring stable and long-term supplies with raw materials and fuels, shaping an effective production structure and comprehensively increasing the GDR's export potential. Cooperation in the progressive fields of science and production, such as microelectronics, robot technology and the introduction of modern technology in industrial and agricultural production, must be shaped even more intensively.

The combines and enterprises as well as the foreign trade organs must ensure the fulfillment in keeping with quality and time requirements of the tasks related to foreign trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the developing countries must be continuously carried on for mutual benefit.

The GDR strives to further develop trade and economic relations as well as scientific-technical relations with all capitalist industrial countries that are ready for it under conditions of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The leaders of the state organs and combines as well as the leading economic organs must carry out significant changes in production and export structures in order to ensure exports fixed for 1983.

The export power of the national economy must be further enhanced through supplies of market-oriented, profitable export products of high quality. There must be a flexible and timely response to the requirements of the market. In so doing, product variety, quality, scientific-technical standards and packaging of the export products as well as services to customers must meet specific market conditions.

A most rational and economical handling of imported raw materials and other materials and products must be ensured in all combines, enterprises and institutions.

The GDR Council of Ministers is enjoined to direct the implementation of the 1983 national-economic plan and to verify its implementation in fulfilling the resolutions of the national economy and must ensure the full assertion of the responsibility of central state organs as well as local councils.

With this law the GDR People's Chamber appeals to all GDR citizens to employ all their knowledge and creative vigor to achieve the targets of the 1983 national economic plan and thus to contribute to the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and to further consolidate the positions of socialism, peace and international security.

HONECKER CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 9 DECEMBER

DW101059 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] The GDR State Council held a session today chaired by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The session dealt with the reports presented by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, minister of justice and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the preparations by the conflict and arbitration commissions to begin promoting the effectiveness of the law on the GDR's social courts.

According to these reports, the members of the conflict and arbitration commissions are prepared for work on the basis of the new legal provisions as of 1 January 1983. In particular the trade unions, the people's assemblies and their organs, the National Front committees and the judicial organs have done a lot of work for the guidance, support and training of the social courts. Since 25 March 1982, when the People's Chamber adopted the law, some 2,500 trade union conferences on legal affairs attended by more than 250,000 people have been held in the bezirke and kreise. Conferences on legal matters have been held in more than 1,000 factories and combines, and consultations with mayors and city assembly deputies in the cities as well as committee meetings and residents' meetings of the National Front have been conducted.

These conferences and meetings showed again the great prestige and confidence that the unpaid members of the conflicts and arbitration commissions enjoy among the working people.

During the discussion at the State Council meeting, Erich Honecker praised the contribution by the social courts for the all-round strengthening of the state and legal order and for the protection of social property, as well as for the enforcement of the socially guaranteed rights of the citizens. The successful activities and the expansion of the conflicts and arbitration commissions are a direct expression of socialist democracy in practice, he said. The State Council chairman stressed that we must now consistently exploit the possibilities offered by the new legal regulations for the further consolidation of socialist law and in the guarantee of order, discipline and security in all fields. This is in keeping with the interests of the worker-peasant state and its citizens and thus serves our policy that is aimed at the people's well-being and the safeguarding of peace, he noted. This is why all state organs and social organizations in general, and the local people's assemblies, the trade unions, the National Front committees, the plant managers and heads of institutions, as well as the judicial organs in particular, bear a great responsibility for the support of the social courts.

The reports were approved after a thorough discussion.

The State Council also dealt with a report on the activities of the GDR Supreme Court in the further consolidation of socialist law through the guidance of the administration of justice. The report presented by Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, president of the Supreme Court, was approved, and it was recommended that the experiences and conclusions it contained be correspondingly applied in the further work of the courts.

The State Council dealt with reports by two community assemblies on experiences gathered in the all-round support of the enhancement of the national economic effort -- especially in agriculture -- to further improve working and living conditions and develop social life. The reports were delivered by Helene (Anderson), mayor of the community of Rueting in Grevesmuehlen Kreis, and by Karl (Haemann), mayor of Rueckersdorf in Gera-Land Dreis. They stressed that it is possible to tap further reserves for the implementation of the national economic targets through close and concerted action by the people's assemblies and their councils, by the mayors and deputies with the cooperatives and their production departments, by the plants and artisans, and all social forces in the villages. In socialist teamwork and as a result of many citizens' initiatives, both of their communities scored extra results, expecially in vegetable and livestock production and for the tangible improvement in the working and living conditions and in the spiritual-cultural life of the working people.

Referring to the decisions of the fifth SED Central Committee meeting, Erich Honecker stressed the responsibility of the people's assemblies and their organs in the cities and communities in further strengthening the worker-peasant power and promoting the main task with all of its economic and social policies. He said that it is necessary to exploit even more effectively the possiblities that exist in all cities and communities for the development of the national economic performance and effectiveness, and for the organization of social life. In the villages, too, it is important to wage with even greater effectiveness that before the competition drive entitled "Make our cities and communities more beautiful -- join us." It is also important, he said, to solve the housing problem locally through the unity of new construction, remodeling and improvement, and through renovation. Socialist communal policy is most effective wherever it has become the cause of all citizens. Consequently, the people's assemblies, together with the plants and cooperatives and National Front Committees, should set forth the joint tasks for insuring plan fulfillment more thoroughly and stipulate them in such a way that they are more readily accountable, he concluded.

The State Council acknowledged with approval the reports of the community assemblies and thanked the mayors and deputies for their work. It ruled that the reports be forwarded to the kreis assemblies and the people's assemblies in the kreis-corporate towns and villages with the recommendation that the good experiences be exploited for the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, especially with regard to the support of socialist competition in Karl-Marx Year 1983.

SINDERMANN INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO RETURN FROM UK

LD112340 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] A GDR parliamentary delegation returned to Berlin today after spending 5 days in Great Britain. Shortly before its return, our London correspondent, Knut Henssler, had an opportunity to record the following conversation with the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade President, in the last 5 days you had talks with representatives of the London government and members of Parliament. What were the central questions: What did you discuss?

[Answer] It all depended on our partners. We had talks with the minister of state for trade, Peter Rees/ Naturally enough, we discussed bilateral economic relations. He fully shared our opinion that they can be expanded. To this end he will attend the Leipzig trade fair. A new long-term cooperation agreement will probably be signed then. I called on the foreign secretary, as you know. Obviously we discussed political relations. I may say briefly: Many artificial obstacles to the improvement of political relations remain. Matters were raised about developments in other countries which, it is claimed, could hinder our bilateral relations. We successfully pressed our view, however, that it is necessary to talk to one another because there is no other way for nations and states to cooperate. I believe that we conducted constructive talks (?in this field).

[Question] You raised problems of detente as well as disarmament in your talks, Comrade President. Now your partners belong to a country that regards itself as the closest ally of the United States and plays a leading role in NATO. How do British parliamentary circles view the present international situation and what conclusions do they draw?

[Answer] Opinions differ, depending on party affiliation and membership of the parliamentary parties. Generally one can say that on both sides we met a great readiness to have talks and to exchange views on the international situation. Our view on the international situation, our view of the seriousness of the international situation is shared, because our partners saw no end to the arms race and no possibilty of substituting peaceful cooperation for the arms race. These were our chief topics in all these talks. Since we had so many talks and so many members of Parliament wanted to talk to us, it may be inferred that people in Britain do not agree with a policy of not talking to the other side.

[Question] Among the people you talked to were two opposition leaders, Denis Healey of the Labor Party and David Owen of the Social Democratic Party. In spite of differences, were you able to find common ground and common interests in continuing the political dialogue?

[Answer] I believe so. In our first conversation with both Mr Owen and Denis Healey we discussed the proposals of the Palme Commission, which set out very constructive programs such as a draft agreement on a nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe, in which no nuclear weapons could be deployed. That would be a giant step forward. We agreed on that. Both of us, the British side and ourselves, considered this a fruitful exchange of views that absolutely must be continued.

[Question] A final question, Comrade President. Yesterday you toured ICI [Imperial Chemical Industries] facilities and talked to board members. On Monday you called on the minister of state for trade, Peter Rees, as you mentioned. How do both sides view reciprocal trade and what aspects are of importance in expanding trade?

[Answer] First, we have a good tradition of cooperation. The British side -- both government circles and ICI, that is, business circles -- confirm this. This also applies to the chemical industry. How we must carry forward, not just continue, this cooperation. Our British business partners raised persuasive arguments. They say the GDR has made great and admirable economic progress and that trade, extended two way trade, must be geared to it. Next week an ICI executive will visit Berlin for negotiations with our experts. They are anxious to double and treble foreign trade in the years ahead, as they put it. Of course I can only take note of this. The negotiations will have to be conducted by the experts, but I know that our side shares the desire to expand trade because trade is a factor of peaceful cooperation and strengthens bilateral relations.

[Question] Comrade President, thank you for this interview. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG ARTICLE VIEWS INTERNAL OPPOSITION

Press Review

LD111218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Peter Renyi's discussion article on internal opposition to socialism can be read in NEPSZABADSAG under the title "There Is Much at Stake" [Nem Babra Megy a Jatek]. The writing mentions Gyorgy Konrad by name and brings up the reception to his articles published in the Western press.

The following is quoted from the general part of Peter Renyi's thoughts: We unchangingly keep to what has been previously said about the opposition. We are not seeking a clash, but neither do we avoid it in a case of necessity. We want to continue the practice of patience and tolerance, but we cannot keep silent if, for example, well-meaning people, who often have rightful or understandable concerns, are involved in actions that also harm the best causes. Those deluded by the machinations come especially from among the more inexperienced, who are made to believe that by protesting against this or that they are acting for the improvement of socialist practice. However, the manipulators' main concern is to deliver to some Western propaganda center some type of morsel with which it can be proved that socialism, which is to be improved, is incapable of improving.

Peter Renyi emphasizes: We do not contest anyone's right to take a critical stand. In fact, we directly profess that our task is to oppose our own weaknesses and faults. No one desires gold-mine optimism -- nodding -- from anyone; on the contrary, now more than ever before we need an objective, critical attitude toward the growing problems.

MTI Article

LD111908 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Ellipses, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- The "status" of members of the internal opposition under socialism is discussed in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG by Peter Renyi, deputy editor-in-chief.

In the introductory part of the article Renyi writes:

"For a long time it has been a strategy of imperialist centres to grant a wide range of support in socialist countries for elements of erosion and subversion, groups and organizations of opposition and trends that propagate the bourgeois political system and bourgeois nationalism.

"We do not challenge the right of criticism," Renyi writes. Yet, commenting on the conduct of certain persons, he adds: "They should not be let pretend to be harmless propagators of ideas and 'champions of truth' independent of any power centre. (....) Once these persons cross the Rubicon that separates critical approach from hostile political activity, they have to be very careful in choosing the course they follow."

Regarding it as a conspicuous case, Peter Renyi discusses the role writer Gyorgy Konrad has recently been playing.

"Already in the late 1970s, Konrad advocated highly disputable principles and theories. For example, he propagated the theory that in the socialist countries power has been taken over by the intellectuals. Conflicts within the regime -- so goes the theory -- arise from rivalry between two camps of intellectuals, the political bureaucrats and the technocrats. The workers -- the theory adds -- are incapable of articulating their platforms."

Later, in connection with events in Poland, Gyorgy Konrad "hailed the line of 'Solidarity' and ignored the fact that, in Poland, the opposition turned much-needed renewal into anarchy. (...) Konrad does not realize that his statements are used in an alien medium and become tools of aggressive imperialist policy. (...)

The title of Gyorgy Konrad's most recent novel is "A Cinkos" (The Loser). We could hear a reporter ask him during his most recent chat in a Washington radio programme: Where do you come from and in what status do you live in the country where you are living? We, too, could put Konrad this question.

"The very question Konrad failed to answer referred to his status at home and abroad. (...) His recent statements made in the West dovetail to campaigns of the enemy's camp so much so that Radio Free Europe goes out of its way to broadcast them. Apparently, Konrad himself does not know his own status, whether he is outside or within. But this is the very dilemma he has got to solve."

After analysing the "status" of members of internal opposition under socialism on Konrad's example, Peter Renyi draws the following conclusion:

"We stick to our earlier policy on the opposition; we are not looking for conflicts. However, when it becomes necessary, we do not avoid them. We intend to carry on practising patience and tolerance. However, we cannot remain silent when honest people, who often have righteous or understandable concerns, are drawn into actions that are damaging even for the best of causes. Most often inexperienced people fall victim to such manoeuvres. These inexperienced people are made to believe that they are acting toward improving socialist praxis when voicing protests against one thing or another. In reality, however, the primary goal of the masterminds behind such actions is to provide Western centres of propaganda with 'sensations' that can be used as 'evidence' to prove that socialism, which needs correction, is incorrigible.

"Hollow optimism, yes-man's conduct are not expected from anyone. On the contrary. We need an objective and critical attitude. Today, when our concerns are growing, we need this more than yesterday. To advocate progress means to accept changes, and criticism of the obsolete is a prime tool of changing things. However, how can criticism promote progress if it does not recognize that it is siding with the retrograde and reactionary party?"

UNDERGROUND PUBLICATION BESZELO DESCRIBED

AU091525 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Bela Rasky: "Hungary's Opposition Is Not Silent"]

[Summary] Last summer the third issue of BESZELO, a mimeographed Hungarian underground publication, came out with 150 pages. The first issue had appeared early in December 1981. Every issue gives the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the five publishers: Miklos Haraszti, Janos Kis, Ferenc Koszeg, Balint Nagy and Gyorgy Petri -- all originating from the intellectual opposition that was so typical for Hungary in the early 1970's. Yet their current activities prove that there is a growing tendency among these intellectuals to devote more attention to political, social and economic questions of everyday life under the conditions of Hungarian socialism.

"A topical analysis of the further road of Hungarian society -- 'Ideas About the Immediate Future' by Janos Kis -- in the latest issue of BESZELO is further evidence of this new trend within the opposition, primarily because beyond the analysis itself it also broaches questions of the coming policy, strategy and tasks of the Hungarian dissidents, and puts these questions up for discussion in the 'Second Public.'"

Other reports contained in the same issue deal with the writers congress that was held at the end of 1981, with the Catholic conscientious objectors and with the conditions in the Budapest central prison. There is also an interview with a 25-year-old skilled worker on the situation in Poland after the military putsch. In another interview one of the founders of Hungary's first independent publishing house AB is quoted as saying that this publishing house is one for publishing undesirable works.

"To date all these activities have been carried out relatively unhindered -- apart from some fines. The nimbus of the name Laszlo Rajk -- son of the foreign minister who was executed in 1949 following a Stalinist show trial -- whose apartment in Pest serves as central exchange place for any type of underground literature ('samizdat boutique'), the international reputation of writer Miklos Haraszti, as well as the Hungarian Government's fear of losing its reputation of being liberal among Western banking circles in the event of its taking more drastic measures may have contributed to this development. However, the conspicuous extensive shadowing of opposition activists, threats of physical violence such as: 'We'll smash your anklebones', and the police interventions when Haraszti and Rajk distributed leaflets during the '1982 Peace March' stopover in Budapest and on the occasion of the demonstration of Hungarian oppositionists commemorating the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreement on 30 August in the center of Budapest, are indications of the growing nervousness of the Hungarian authorities."

ECONOMIC REGULATORS TO CHANGE 1 JANUARY

LD092212 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- Economic regulators in Hungary are to change as from January 1, 1983 to make companies more sensitive to world economic impacts. In an effort to further improve the country's foreign trade balance domestic consumption will decline by 3-4 percent in 1983 with a simultaneous increase in the national income by 0.5-1.0 percent and the population's consumption by 0.5-1.0 percent as compared to 1982. It is an important objective to maintain the balance of supply and demand.

The average 4 percent increase in energy prices will persuade companies to be more frugal in energy consumption. Social insurance dues, payable after wages into the state budget, will be 10 percent higher. In an effort to reduce investment, the companies will be compelled to pay 7 percent of the development funds, accrued from profits and amortization, into the state (?bank) the rate of amortization of buildings will be lowered and the circle of companies eligible for building tax widened.

Agricultural producers will buy machines and biocides at 18-20 percent higher prices next year. The state purchase price of farm produce will increase by 3.7 percent. The government continues to support household and auxiliary farms; they will invariably benefit from loans for production expansion and machine purchase.

Also new wage regulations will be introduced in 1983. Central wage [word indistinct] will remain effective at a smaller portion of the companies, the majority will be permitted to raise the wages of their workers according to profitability. Until now pay rises were subject to higher profits. From now on the level of profitability -- profit in proportion of productive assets input and wages paid -- will determine pay rises.

A steadily well-working enterprise will be able to pay higher wages in a given year and still maintain its level of profitability than a less efficient company that rapidly but temporarily raises its profit by taking advantage of current market trends. In order to mobilize internal labour reserves, one third of the wages saved through reshuffles or staff cuts will be payable as tax-free wage increase. The moves are expected to differentiate wages according to performance. At the same time it is necessary that companies encourage more powerfully for better work and sanction inadaquate work.

$600 MILLION CREDIT AGREEMENTS MADE WITH IMF

LD101444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Our country has concluded credit agreements to a total of $600 million with the IMF. One of the agreements, amounting to about $80 million, makes it possible to us to compensate for losses in export prices caused by the world economic recession.

Under the other agreement the IMF ensures a credit limit of $520 million for Hungary, for the realization of its economic policy goals next year. It is noteworthy that our country has been an IMF member since May.

KADAR VISITS HUNGARIAN NATIONAL BANK

LD101028 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited the National Bank of Hungary in Budapest on Thursday. He was accompanied by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Janos Kadar and Ferenc Havasi were welcomed by Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank. Janos Kadar met members of the bank's board, other leading members and members of the boards of party and mass organizations at the bank.

Matyas Timar discusses the bank's next year's targets, the international financial situation and its effects on Hungary. He said that measures taken to increase the potentialities of the economy had considerably assisted their work. Zoltan J, Horvath, secretary of the bank's party committee evaluated the political work of communist employees of the bank and their achievements in party work. An informal discussion followed the report.

Janos Kadar expressed appreciation of the work of the National Bank and expressed the increasing importance of banking activities. He said that it was due to the efforts of the bank's workforce that at its most recent meeting the Central Committee could state that the country was meeting its international financial commitments.

Janos Kadar discussed the economic targets and the efforts that have to be made to assure a lasting balance -- as defined in the plan for 1983. "The targets are not easy to realize. However, we are optimistic. The achievements of socialist construction have proved that our people support our policy and are standing their ground under difficult conditions."

JARUZELSKI ANNOUNCES MARTIAL LAW TO BE SUSPENDED

LD121928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Radio and television address delivered by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee on 12 December -- live or recorded]

[Text] Citizens of the Polish Peoples' Republic! Difficult years are behind us. Poland has been going through a difficult time. These difficulties have brought internal perplexity. In a dangerous way this difficult time has weakened the link which united Poles in front of the greatest danger that occurred in centuries. I shall not recall those pre-December days. We all remember them. Nothing can conceal the merciless meaning of the events which took place then. In politics and in the lives of nations only facts really count. Exactly 1 year ago martial law was introduced. Some call it war. Yes, it really has been and is a war for maintaining and continuing the socialist statehood, for saving the withering economy, and for the irreversibility of the line of reforms and renewal. The year which has passed was a great test. We have passed that test.

This test was passed by the party, the people's power and all citizens who understood the supreme raison d'etat. There are many forces in Poland that met with defeat -- internal and external forces. However, there is only one victor -- the Polish nation. This is the truth about the year that has passed.

The worst is already behind us, but the road ahead for Poland is still not an easy one. One cannot emerge immediately from such a profound crisis. However, we can see brighter horizons. It is with this thought in mind that we stand on the verge of the new year. We were moderate in applying the rigors of martial law. We began to ease them and lift them relatively soon -- almost immediately. We counted on the fact that it would be possible to end martial law earlier. The fundamental condition here was public calm. Alas, not infrequently there have been the well-known disruptions. Despite this, the situation in the country was steadily getting better. November and the latest period brought about further tangible progress. The patriotism shown by the public, the wisdom and attitude of the working class resulted in the fact that the appeals of the enemy fell on deaf ears. Favorable trends began to take root in the economy. Order and observance of the law are getting stronger. This makes it possible to reply in the positive to the appeal of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and to other social initiatives aimed in the same direction.

Citizens, the Military Council of National Salvation is of the opinion that conditions have occurred to suspend [zawieszenie] martial law. I wish to state this precisely today -- on the eve of the first anniversary of the introduction of martial law. The suspension of martial law means that its fundamental rigors will cease to function by the end of 1982. Only such regulations as those which directly protect the fundamental interests of the state, creating a protective shield for the economy and increase the personal safety of the citizens, should remain in force in total or to a limited extent as a temporary measure.

Not one restriction more than is absolutely essential should be maintained, but at the same time, not one less. Detailed proposals will be put before the Sejm during tomorrow's session. This will be a significant step toward completely lifting [zniesienie] martial law. We desire this intention to be fulfilled in the realistically most immediate future [w realnie bliskeij perspektywie]. One cannot just jump into complete normalization. One has to make one's way toward it step by step, consistently, with joint efforts because the activities of the opponent have not halted. Hopes still endure for a second stage of the struggle against the socialist state. The national economy which is being regenerated requires certain means of protection. The public is calling for the fight against crime to be stepped up.

Research into public opinion indicates its growing alarm over the possibility of a premature lifting [zniesienie] of martial law or of some of its restrictions. Thus, we cannot yet afford to relinquish all the extraordinary means. We did not avail ourselves of martial law in order to ruin today what we have managed to achieve this year through such toil and efforts by millions of Poles.

I make no promises. But I do make one promise: Anarchy will not be allowed to enter Poland. Let no one in Poland or abroad cherish illusions for even a moment that the current decisions make a further round possible. I am not wasting words with this warning. Let all those who calculate that they will be able to sow confusion once again consider this well.

Women, men, soldiers! The scope of the presence of the armed forces in the life of the country will change. The Military Council of National Salvation, vacating the function of the administrator of martial law, becomes the guarantor of a secure passage from the suspension [zawieszenie] of this state to its complete lifting [zniesienie].

There will be a considerable decrease in the number of military commissars. They will remain only in the most important, key sectors of state and economic life. As normalization permits, their activity will be further limited. The role of the Polish Army in this difficult period of our history will be evaluated by the Sejm and by society. The soldiers of the armed forces do their duty not for promotion, decorations or awards. They have served the homeland well. To benefit the country and society, their responsible, often thankless duty is carried out by officials of the Citizen's Militia and the security service. They deserve words of sincere recognition.

We are living at a time of increased tensions, of dangers evoked by imperialism. Our Polish affairs are not being played out in an empty arena. The quicker we achieve equilibrium, the greater will be our contribution to the cause of peace in Europe. Poland has ceased to be a potential source of conflict. The point is now for her again to become a permanent factor in international cooperation and stabilization.

We have endured boycott, restrictions, the massed fire of provocative propaganda. The U.S. Government and some of its clients have been shown conclusively the bankruptcy of attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. It is not there and not in that way that Poland's fate will be decided. They will be decided only here, on the Vistula and Oder.

The Sejm has not yet made a decision on martial law and already we have heard the voice of the uninvited foreign commentator. He knows best what Poland needs. We have given enough proof that we will not leave the chosen path. We will act in accordance with one signpost only. It is the good of the nation, of socialist Polish statehood. Those who so bitterly strike at that good will be answered by us with the appropriate decisions.

The past year once again showed the importance of our alliances, the importance of aid extended to us by our Soviet friends. The saying: One for all, all for one, proved to be true. In the mutual interdependence of the national interests of each socialist country with the interests of the socialist community as a whole lies the strength and the power of resistance of all its members.

Citizens: A new period is starting in the life of Poland, the period of suspension of martial law. We want to efficiently utilize it, to consolidate the progress hitherto achieved, to overcome the most acute shortcomings, to draw conclusions from our own errors and weaknesses, and to consolidate the guarantee that there won't be any more crises in Poland.

What is in store for us during this period? We shall have, above all, a great, common duty of consolidating the socialist state. The state that has been saved from disintegration and is recovering its forces can and must creatively digest and actively utilize the various forms of socialist democracy and self-government that are widely developing. We also expect that this will be a period of revival and development of independent, self-governing trade unions and their acquisition of a proper position. The party, the people's power, will show full understanding and good will to them. We must also continue to bring order into the national economy and heal it, to offensively overcome the crisis. Industry must maintain the rhythm of increasing production. Agriculture must overcome the difficulties of the period preceding next year's harvest.

The hitherto applied mechanisms of the economic reform will be corrected in accordance with the experiences of its first, experimental year. The workers' self-management must be finally created and settle down to its work.

People are experiencing difficult times. Efforts aimed at alleviating such difficulties in their everyday lives will be continued; efforts to prevent unbridled inflation and to categorically counteract occurrences of social injustice will be continued. More stringent legal means for combating wastage and bad management will be introduced. Authorities will be using those measures with full resoluteness. A great task of rebuilding the trust and consolidating the link between people's authority with the public is awaiting us -- especially with the working class. We are not forgetting social agreements. We all should persist in learning the difficult art of sincere and constructive dialogue, of mutual contact and consultation. Such an atmosphere must be created; such conditions must be created so that every citizen who is aware and hard-working will feel that he is a real comaster in his factory and in his country. An additional, higher level of work, making the apparatus of power more effective and modern, is awaiting us. The past year has brought many beneficial changes as far as this is concerned. However, there is still a lot to be done. The law concerning employees of state offices will soon come into force. Rational principles of cadres policy will be introduced. The comprehensive system of control will be regulated. Institutions of public service should treat the needs and worries of citizens with greater sensitivity.

A decisive and more effective struggle with social evil is awaiting us. New legal instruments will make it possible to combat in a more severe manner crimes that threaten the lives, health, property of citizens: profiteering, bribes, and tax frauds. Laws aimed against the most painful social plagues have come into force or will be introduced shortly -- against the plagues that are an insult to morality and justice. In combating demoralization, the cooperation of the entire public is necessary. This can also be one of the broad platforms of cooperation with the church and of activity of milieus that shape opinions. [srodowiska opinio-tworcze] I have presented the key tasks for the period of the suspension of martial law [zawieszenie stanu wojennego]. The better we cope together with those, the quicker full normalization will occur.

Polish men and women: There are unresolved matters amongst us. There is still a lot of doubt and bitterness.

Every day of the week is difficult. The question is often asked: What road are we to take, how are we to emerge from this? We need a certain amount of time to gradually disentangle our Polish affairs, and to improve the conditions of life. We also need strenuous work; we need mutual trust.

It is the party and its ninth congress that charted the road leading to this goal. There is no turning back from this road, nor will there be. The time has come to construct institutional foundations for national accord. It is not as if we had to speak with one voice, all of us, regarding each individual matter. A new democratic forum, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, is coming into being. Its National Council will soon start its work. Next year the first congress of this movement could take place. One can expect that an original program, one that accords with social expectations, will be worked out.

Only those who wish to be our enemies, are the enemy. We will be impatient in the face of evil, but we will be patient in the face of doubts expressed by human beings. I address myself now to those who in the past year did not find a place for themselves. I also speak to those who are still groping their way in the blind alleys of the underground. The suspension of martial law gives another chance. Internment will cease to be applied. Socially justified amnesties are envisaged. If need be the people's power is severe. When it is possible, it is understanding. Maybe more was expected from today. Maybe there were those who counted on sensational statements.

However, I think it is better that we should go about resolving Polish affairs in a realistic and prudent manner, that we should discuss them calmly, in an ordinary way.

When emotions give way to the desire for peace and normal life we can speak with greater confidence of our tomorrow. It is on this that we build our hopes, accords, confidence in our own resources.

One year ago I appealed to you, dear fellow countrymen, to be ready to do without things, to take part in saving the fatherland. You have shown your understanding, for which today I wish to thank you. We have proved ourselves equal to the hour of national trial. We will proved ourselves equal to the tasks of the future.

WALESA LETTER TO PREMIER ASKS FOR AMNESTY

NC111853 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 11 (AFP) -- The leader of the banned Solidarity trade union organization, Lech Walesa, has sent a letter to martial law chief Wojciech Jaruzelski, requesting amnesty for all the people arrested during martial law and the reestablishment of the independent trade unions. A copy of Mr. Walesa's letter obtained by the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) said amnesty for martial law prisoners and reestablishment of union pluralism would open the way for "true social harmony."

In the ABC letter, which varied drastically from another version circulating in Warsaw, Mr. Walesa declared his desire to work for Poland's social harmony. Mr. Walesa told the PAP news agency that the true version of his letter to General Jaruzelski was the copy obtained by ABC, ABC said.

WALESA ATTENDS FUNERAL OF GDANSK BISHOP

NC111244 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Gdansk, Dec 11 (AFP) -- The funeral was held here today of Gdansk Auxiliary Bishop Kazimierz Kluz, the "spiritual mentor" of shipyard and maritime workers, who was killed in a car accident on December 5 under unclear circumstances. Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, was among the congregation, accompanied by his wife Danuta and his friend and confessor Father Henryk Jankowski, almoner of Gdansk shipyards, and sat in the front row behind the coffin.

Behind them were bishops from throughout Poland and large delegations representing all the professions for which Msgr Kluz had ecclesiastical responsibility -- seamen, dockers, fishermen, shipyard workers and others. A telegram of condolences from Pope John Paul II was read out during the ceremony. A huge crowd estimated at 10,000 had assembled outside the cathedral, overflowing into a surrounding park. It was the first time since his release from prison on November 14 that Mr. Walesa had been surrounded by such a large number of poeple.

FRENCH RADIO INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S BOGDAN LIS

LD131210 Paris Domestic Service in French 0640 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Interview with Bogdan Lis, senior official in the Polish Solidarity Union, by France International correspondent Philippe (Legrais), who "recently" visited Poland on a tourist visa; time of interview not given; Bogdan Lis remarks in Polish with superimposed French translation -- recorded]

[Text] Why are you not calling for the restoration of the legal status of Solidarity?

[Answer] We are calling for the reestablishment of Solidarity but there is a long way to go between making this call and the call being implemented. We do not know if Solidarity will be revived in the same form as before 13 December. No doubt we have to introduce certain reforms because we must draw on the experience of what has happened both before and after 13 December.

[Question] Have you received any orders from Walesa?

[Answer] We have not had any directives, because Walesa has been interned for almost 1 year. First of all he has to take stock of what has been happening in the country. He has to renew contact with the working people, reestablish contact with society. Only then will he be able to announce what he intends to do, which way he intends to go.

[Question] Bogdan Lis, do you think that you will be able to come out of hiding in the near future?

[Answer] Neither I nor the other leaders have the intention of coming out of hiding until events make this possible.

[Question] The date 31 August 1983 was the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement. Thousands of Poles came out onto the streets. Two months later, 10 November, was a failure. How do you account for this situation?

[Answer] The date 31 August was a success; 10 November was a failure. I see these events in a completely different way. Evidently the 10 and 11 November demonstrations failed; but this certainly does not mean to say that the campaign has ended in failure, because in the end, the government was obliged to implement the three conditions which we called for -- the liberation of Lech Walesa, the establishment of a dialogue with the church, and the (?fixing) of the date for the visit of the pope to Poland. So it is not a complete defeat.

[Question] Do you think that the Poles may have withdrawn their support following the announcement of the pope's visit in 1983, an announcement made just 2 days before the strikes called for 10 November?

[Answer] This probably contributed to the lack of support, but there were other factors that caused this situation.

[Question] Why did clandestine Solidarity decide to call off the week of strikes envisaged for 13-17 December, while in France, for example, artists will contribute their earnings to Polish artists?

[Answer] We called off the week of action mainly to avoid a situation in which society would be confused about which attitude to take. As we know, on 13-17 December, martial law will probably have been lifted, and no one knows what the church's reaction will be, what its appeal to society will be. Nor does anyone know what Lech Walesa's attitude will be 1 month after his release, simply because he will need that month to gain a clear view of the situation. We want to have a clear answer to these questions in order to be able to make a decision.

[Question] Do you think that the lifting of martial law by the government is an attempt to mollify the internal situation, or is it connected with the politics of the international situation?

[Answer] I think that the authorities want to lift martial law because they [word indistinct] that the West would lift the sanctions and would grant new credits to Poland. In fact the authorities, by imposing martial law, have achieved what they wanted. They have outlawed Solidarity. So now martial law is not important in the eyes of the authorities. But of course the mechanisms which allow the authorities to maintain totalitarian control over society will be kept up, so it will be an apparent lifting of martial law.

[Question] How do you envisage the future of the Polish people after the lifting of martial law?

[Answer] The future is not very bright. The struggle will continue even if an armistice is agreed, but on another plane. We have the precedents -- in 1970, 1976, 1980. If the present conflict is not resolved the explosion in the future will be even more violent than the one in 1970.

[Question] Is a united trade union campaign still possible in your country?

[Answer] I think the authorities will be obliged to allow the activity of an independent trade union. At present the authorities are trying to set up their own trade unions completely subordinate to the party, but that will not work. That is why I think that the trade unions in Poland do have a future. Furthermore, Polish society is conscious of their aims and of their aspirations. It is aware that an independent trade union organization is necessary.

[Question] After the release of Walesa, the world had no news of him for 48 hours. How do you account for this silence?

[Answer] I don't think that there were any [word indistinct] negotiations. The authorities were probably hesitant about Walesa's release. Some of the people in power were against it, others thought that it would be a step toward the neutralization of Polish opinion. There were certainly some misunderstandings, and this is probably the reason Walesa did not appear in public for a long time after his relase was announced in an official communique.

[Question] After the change in the Soviet leadership do you see a hope for the Poles?

[Answer] The leadership change in the Kremlin probably will not bring about any changes, especially as far as the Eastern bloc countries are concerned. Perhaps in the future there may be some economic changes; there may be a certain degree of economic autonomy. But this does not mean to say in any way that Poland will not be obliged to make its heavy contributions as a member of the Warsaw Pact.

[Question] Bogdan Lis, you are taking a big risk today by agreeing to answer questions by a journalist from the Western press. Why are you taking this risk?

[Answer] I am doing this above all so that public opinion in the other camp and also the Polish people in Poland, through the intermediary of Radio France International, may know more about what is broadcast every day by the journalists who put out the communiques and declarations of the Provisional Coordination Committee of Solidarity and of the other regional organizations of the union.

I think that if more is known about what is happening in Poland this will serve the cause for which we are fighting, and will result in increased aid from the trade unions. I would like to thank them for this aid, especially the French Democratic Confederation of Labor and also the Swedish Trade Unions and the international trade union bodies.

I think that, thanks to the intermediary of radio, I can express my thanks for all the help which has been given to Solidarity. Also through this interview -- and through other interviews on TV -- not only I, but also my friends who have had to submit to [words indistinct] and arrests are showing the true face of Solidarity. I think that this (?reflects) exactly everything that is happening here in Poland. Every day people face the terror and propaganda lies, which say one thing and do another. For example one day they fire their guns at the workers, and the next day they go to the family of the assassinated person to present their condolences on the death. These are things that people in the free countries can hardly understand.

And another thing -- when Solidarity did legally exist, I met a journalist from the United States who told me: Ok, so there is a line in front of this store, why do you not go and get what you want in another store? There you are; that is an example of the incomprehension of the situation in Poland; incomprehension of the fact that there is a line in front of all the other stores, too.

There are some things that you see only when you live in a communist country, in a socialist country -- or a quasi-socialist one -- because what is going on here under the guise of socialism has nothing in common with socialism.

PZPR COMMITTEES MEET, ZAMOSC PARTY CHIEF RESIGNS

LD100820 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Dec -- Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski today said that "during martial law period we have achieved many more positive things than we had originally expected." He was speaking about the prospects for suspending martial law in Poland at a voivodship conference on law, order and security in the Wloclawek region, northwest of Warsaw.

Unfortunately, there are still many dangers both on the part of our external and internal opponents. But a positive phenomenon is that the sense of responsibility and thriftiness is growing among industrial crews, he declared. Increased confidence in the party is noted. Stabilization of social life and moods is manifested mainly through the development of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, new trade unions and employees' self-managements, Milewski stated. The growing confidence in the party's actions confirms that the road we chose on December 13 last year was right, Milewski underlined and concluded:

"The idea of social justice in the country will be consistently realized. We shall do everything to extend our hand to all those who stand on the ground of the system principles and correctly conceive the national interests. We shall respect all those who want to come along and help us in overcoming the crisis."

Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, while addressing a plenary meeting of the PUWP Voivodship Committee [VC] in Zamosc said that the taking over the initiative in the struggle against the political opposition as a considerable success of the party. The opponent does not cease to be noticed by the party, it can come out and speak any time, Czyrek said. But at the same time he pointed to the visible rebirth and consolidation of the normal structures of political life in the country.

The solution of the country's current problems is becoming ever more effective due to the closer cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and their assistance to Poland. This is aimed to ease the difficulties resulting from the policy of restrictions and economic isolation pursued by some Western countries with the U.S. at the lead.

The plenum complied with the request of to-date VC First Secretary Mieczyslaw Kaminski who resigned for personal reasons and elected in a secret ballot Wladyslaw Kowal as VC first secretary.

PUWP CC Secretary Manfred Gorywoda, while welcoming positive phenomena in the Katowice Voivodship economy, told the plenary meeting of the Katowice PUWP VC about the situation in the Dymitrow mine of Bytom, a scene of serious disasters in recent times. The colliery has been exempted from the rigours of the militarization of the coal industry. Of ten coal faces only two are operational at present. The future of the colliery is being examined by two teams of best experts in the country and the results will be disclosed shortly.

KZMP, ZMD YOUTH UNIONS DISSOLVED 10 DECEMBER

Minister Issues Directive

LD112306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Prof Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technology, signed a directive on 10 December, on students' organizations and associations. The directive introduces new principles for registering students' organizations arising from the bill on higher education passed on 4 May this year.

On the basis of paragraph 13 of the directive, all current registrations of students' organizations become invalid. This concerns all students' organizations which are on the registers of the rectors of establishments of highr education and also in the register of the minister of science, higher education and technology, including the National Students Organization, whose activities had already been suspended, and the Polish Academic Union, whose activity has been suspended up till now.

KZMP Dissolves Itself

LD112316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] A session of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the Communist Union of Polish Youth [KZMP], with the participation of representatives of the regional and town committees of the KZMP, has taken place in Warsaw. At the session the decision was taken to dissolve the KZMP.

A positive assessment of the union's achievements was conducted. It was said that the organization, according to the intention of its founders, has fulfilled its tasks at the given stage of the development of the situation in the country.

In the conditions of progressive normalization of the social (?relations) and economic life, in the qualitatively new political situation, members of the KZMP were asked to help and actively support the efforts of the political and state authorities aimed at further stabilization, and to ensure that the KZMP aktiv does involve itself in the activity of socialist youth unions: the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Union of Rural Youth, the Association of Polish Students, and the Union of Polish Scouts.

Mayors Dissolve Youth Unions

LD112316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] PAP has learned that the mayor of the city of Lodz, guided by the resolution of the Communist Union of Polish Youth [KZMP] authorities, took on 10 December a decision to delete the KZMP from the register of associations and unions. On 10 December the mayor of the city of Krakow took the decision concerning the dissolution of the Union of Democratic Youth [ZMD]. This is connected with the failure by the ZMD to fulfill conditions concerning the adapting of decisions by the union's statute to the requirements of the law on associations.

SD Asks Interparty Intercession

LD120014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The SD Central Committee at its 9th plenum on 11 December, adopted a stance regarding the decision of the mayor of Krakow on disbanding the union of Democratic Youth, stating that the issue of the fate connected with the SD Youth organization should be resolved on the platform of interparty talks.

NEWLY-CREATED STUDENT GROUP HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

LD122250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] (?Internal) organizational matters have been the subject of the first plenary session of the Supreme Council of the Association of Polish Students [ZSP], which came to an end today in [Rynia), near Warsaw. The chairman of the Supreme Council, Cezaray Droszcz, in the report of the Executive Committee, acknowledged that the most urgent task for the organization is the creation of student activity groups in the facilities (?and) institutes. He also stated that the ZSP must not waste the opportunity created for the youth movement by the resolution of the ninth plenum of the party's Central Committee. The issue of national accord and the ways for the association to realize it was discussed. In the resolution adopted the Supreme Council accepted the trends for organizational work proposed by the Executive Committee. The necessity of disseminating the achievement of the congress and the need for representatives of the association to participate in all self-management structures in higher education were stressed. The members of the Supreme Council approved the appeal by the Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth for an end to martial law in Poland, and also approved the decisions to free interned students and higher education workers.

SZCZECIN SHIPYARD SETS UP NEW TRADE UNION

LD111736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Szczecin shipyard workers have already set up a new trade union. The independent Self-Governing Trade Union of the Employees of the Szczecin Adolf Warski Shipyard, the largest industrial unit in this area, was registered today in Szczecin Voivodship Court. The registration was preceded by a broad discussion on the subject of the trade union's tasks in the shipyard and its statute.

PZPR CC HOLDS SESSION ON TASKS ON MASS MEDIA

AU091853 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Dec 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Mass Media -- the Organizer of Social Activities -- PZPR CC Session"]

[Text] On 6 December, a meeting of chief local press editors and of regional radio and TV stations took place at a PZPR Central Committee session dealing with tasks of the mass media.

It was emphasized both in the report given by Jan Grzelak, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and TV Department, as well as during the course of the ensuing discussion that local sources of social communications are assisting the progress of the sociopolitical normalization process more and more effectively. However, the weaknesses and shortcomings still present in local press, radio and TV work were also mentioned.

Stress was put on the need for a broader and more assertive implemention of the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution, the activities of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, the renewal of the trade union movement and workers self-management bodies, the accountability campaign within the party, the problems of the economic reform, youth affairs and international problems in press, radio and TV presentation.

Those who contributed to the discussion were: Marian Andrzejewski, vice chairman of the main office of publishing and public performances, Zdzislzw Les from GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, Ryszard Niemiec from DZIENNIK POLSKI, Adam Ogorzalek from DUNAJEC, Henryk Walenda from DZIENNIK LODZKI, Zefiryn Jedrzynski from GAZETA POMORSKA and Marek Jaworski from KAMENA.

Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke during the discussion. He remarked that the journalistic community has on the whole successfully carried out the tasks set before it, despite pressure from the opponent. He then emphasized the need for the media to become the organizers and animators of social activities.

The discussion was chaired by Bogdan Jachacz, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and TV Department.

ALTERNATE PARTIES SUPPORT MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION

Interparty Meeting 10 Dec

LD102304 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Dec -- At its meeting today, the Warsaw Coordinating Commission of the PUWP, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party resolved that the present socio-political situation in Warsaw allows it to support the suspension of martial law. The commission came out for such an option.

The meeting, chaired by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee Marian Wozniak, was also attended by (?representatives) of Warsaw branches of Catholic lay organizations, Pax, CHSS [Christian Social Association] and PZKS [Polish Catholic-Social Union]. The meeting stated that the advancing process of normalization of life contributes to the consolidation of the society. It also discussed questions connected with the further development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON.

SD CC Meeting

LD111442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The 9th plenum of the SD Central Committee is in session in Warsaw today, with Prof Edward Kowalczyk in the chair. The SD's participation in the process of consolidation and national rebirth is being discussed. It is pointed out that the joint declaration on the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] represents for the SD -- as one of the signatories -- a public obligation to cocreate this movement. National accord, it is being said, is an essential condition for overcoming the crisis. Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Initiating Commission of the PRON Provisional Council, is taking part in the session.

SD Resolution

LD112246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The ninth SD Central Committee plenary session was devoted to the participation of the SD in the process of consolidation and national rebirth. In a report presented by Alfred Beszterda, member of the Presidium and secretary of the SD Central Committee, the activities of the party for national accord were discussed. In his expose Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee briefly assessed the year's activities of the party and he characterized the situation in the country.

In the resolution adopted the SD Central Committee stated that in acting for the idea of accord and the ideas of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, the party bases itself on its political program and on the declaration of the PZPR, ZSL and SD And PAX, Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union made on 20 July of this year. Members of the Central Committee share the common conviction that the time has come to end martial law in Poland.

ZSL Presidium Meeting 11 Dec

LD111940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] During its session today the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee assessed the sociopolitical situation in the country. It also acquainted itself with the course of the last session of the Commission for Cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, and discussed the conditions and principles for emerging from martial law. Preparations for the setting up of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth were also discussed. The Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee accepted the position taken up by representatives of the ZSL during the cooperation commission session and made it incumbent on the ZSL Deputies Club to support the legal solutions connected with the suspension of martial law in Poland.

VOIVODSHIPS CONTINUE TO RELEASE INTERNEES

Last Ostroleka Releases

LD111230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] At the proposal of the Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council, the commandant of the voivodship Citizens Militia decided today to release the last two internees in Ostroleka Voivodship.

Szczecin Releases 35

LD131336 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] From 1 to 11 December, 35 people in Szczecin Voivodship were released from internment. There are still eight people interned.

GENERAL BARYLA WRITES ON LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

LD111008 Warsaw PAP in English 0725 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Dec -- The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA published an article by General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army, deputy defence minister and member of the Martial Council for National Redemption. It said in part:

"The class substance of martial law in Poland lies in the fact that it was an act of defence of the socialist state, defence of the revolutionary gains against counter-revolutionary threats, and it was brought in in the interest of the working class and the working people. This is its first relevant characteristic.

"The second, particular trait of martial law in Poland is the fact that it was declared in the full majesty of the law, in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, on the strength of decisions of the constitutional state organs. It must be added that martial law restrictions were applied only to the indispensable minimum degree and were relaxed as the threats subsided. The martial law provisions have been abused.

"Finally, the third particular feature of our martial law is the fact that the decision to introduce it was taken in the best conceived interest of the nation and the Polish raison d'etat -- according to the principle that we shall resolve our matters with our own hands."

"Defending socialism in Poland, we have defended it on a broader scale -- in Europe and worldwide. We have defended the great cause of peace. And this most certainly counts as the most relevant gain of the martial law period. Our country has regained credibility in the socialist community. We have proved eloquently that Poland will not be trojan horse in that community, that Poland is a strong link both of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"Suspension of martial law -- regardless of when it takes place -- will mark an important stage in the difficult process of national renascence and development of socialist Poland. In general consciousness, the announcement of the suspension of martial law is arousing mixed, often extremely varied feelings. On the one hand, there is optimism and the hope for further stabilization of the socio-economic life, development of democracy and self-governance. On the other, however, there is pessimism and fear of possible resurgence of hostile forces and anti-social elements, a return to tensions and anarchy known from before last December 13.

"These questions must be approached seriously. The situation must be evaluated soberly, without cheap euphoria and excessive fears, and with a thought given to the consequences of the decisions that will be taken. Obviously, martial law -- for all its vast achievements -- could not have led the country out of crisis.

"The underground has not yet laid down arms. And although the body of social support for it is shrinking, it can be expected that it will not hesitate to exploit every convenient situation to spread chaos and delay the process of economic and social renascence of the country.

"For the country, the time is still difficult and exceptional. Understandably, for some time the authorities will have to be equipped with special powers to enable them effectively to guard the class and national interests, to stimulate processes designed to strengthen the socialist state and wellbeing of its citizens, as well as to reduce and liquidate phenomena harmful for the country's renascence," wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PROGRESS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LD111500 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In a frontpage commentary TRYBUNA LUDU pointed to the significance of the universally anticipated decisions regarding martial law that are going to be taken by the Polish Sejm (parliament) coming Monday and used it as an opportunity for sizing up the passing year and the current situation. "The positive attainments (of the period of martial law) are many", the paper said, giving the calming down of public moods and improved economic situation as examples. "But not all is rosy", the party paper added.

"Despite the advantageous changes in our country, the hostile activity of imperialist centres have intensified rather than subsiding, and this especially applies to the Reagan administration.(...) [PAP ellipses, parentheses] The activity of counter-revolutionary groups has been seriously weakened but not altogether stopped".

"All these elements of the still entangled situation shall be carefully analyzed. The decisions that are taken will, on the one hand, favour a return to full normalization and on the other they will form a barrier to any attempts to undermine this normalization and to return to the ignoble developments of 1980 and 1981".

PZPR'S MOKRZYSZCZAK CONFIDENT OF STRONG PARTY

LD102355 Warsaw PAP in English 1529 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Dec -- A senior official today voiced the confidence that the party was strong enough to cope successfully with new tasks which will ensue from the forthcoming suspension of martial law, a successive weighty step towards normalization. Alternate Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said: "We have not wasted our time under martial law. The majority of our basic organizations have retained and, more, consolidated their authentic bonds with their (social) environments.

"I believe that we are in a position to proceed further in the new conditions along the same road unchanged since the 9th congress, the road of accord and struggle". Analyzing the conditions of the party on the basis of the coming results of the ongoing report-programmatic campaign, billed as the first so comprehensive a review of the PUWP since the 9th congress, Comrade Mokrzyszczak said that by the end of November, the two-month-old campaign had embraced 94 percent of the basic party organizations, which the 9th congress has restored to the highest rank in party life.

During the ceremonies, he said, 5,000 persons had been struck off or expelled from the party's membership, and 1,000 candidate members had been admitted. "It is true that people still do not flock to the party. But it is also true that the party organizations themselves are very circumspect," he said. Comrade Mokrzyszczak stressed, however, that the expansion of party ranks was a widespread subject at basic party meetings, which proved that organizations have [word indistinct] regaining their positions in their environments, that they have discarded that "penitential garb" which they had worn for too long and donned too easily." [quotemarks as received]

The party secretary reminded that the PZPR had never overtly or covertly closed itself to new people "neither before the congress nor after December 13, and had not put its ranks through verification. "I believe that the fact of avoiding such two moves proves that we have gathered all the difficulties and dangers of the past two years as a party governing itself by normal principles."

Reviewing the party meetings' results, he said that the worker and peasant ranks of the party has shown themselves aware of what still are huge problems, "but are freed of the sense of helplessness or inconfidence in the future." The basic areas of worker criticism were: the fattening of some at the expense of others, low efficacy of war on "black market" and an excessive weight of the crisis costs on the working class. Meanwhile, the peasants still did not show enough confidence in the stability of the agrarian policy, voiced [word indistinct] against the produce price relations and shortages of production means.

"The keynote of the meeting was far from [word indistinct] on the contrary, but it was not demagogic and a (?show) of total criticism either," said Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

LEWICKI COMMENTS ON TASKS AFTER MARTIAL LAW

LD121202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] We can probably say without exaggeration that the majority of conversations about politics which take place in Polish homes today concentrate around tomorrow's Sejm session, or more precisely around the generally expected debate of the appeal of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. The weight of decisions which may be made by the Sejm leads us to ask the questions: What will happen after martial law? What prospects await us?

Those who think that the ending of martial law will enable us to recreate the situation prior to 13 December of last year are not thinking wisely. In consideirng such a possibility, they are simply wasting their time for no result. Similarly those who are counting on the return of the pre-August Gierko-Jarodzewicz style are deeply mistaken. Also wrong are those who secretely nourish even older ideas born in the fifties and sixties. We will not isolate ourselves from historical experiences, just as nobody can escape his own biography, but we must enter the approaching future looking not back but ahead of us, and of course realistically assessing the hard facts of the present.

We are not going to give ourselves any more inflated promises. We are not going to build a second Poland or a second Japan. We have one Poland which must overcome many difficulties to become a good and secure home for all Poles. Nobody in Poland has tried to convince anybody that the martial law is something good. Quite the contrary: Right from the beginning the matter was presented clearly -- it is a necessary evil in the face of a direct threat to the state's existence, and a lesser evil than the spreading anarchy and civil war toward which the forces of anti-socialist opposition were driving.

Have objective conditions changed to such an extent during the passing year that we can say that the premises of social tensions and anxieties have disappeared? Unfortunately, no. The economic crisis is continuing, and a slight improvement in management results has not yet brought for the people a tangible improvement in living conditions. The extremist opposition continues to exist, although weakened and deprived of the hitting power of Solidarity, the urban and the rural, which was manipulated by it.

There is a political underground and an economic underground. In this situation a repeal, suspension or even significant limitation of martial law regulations should be treated as an unusually brave move which, on the one hand, shows confidence in the strength and efficiency regained by the decisive links of the state authority, and on the other hand shows trust in the wisdom and feeling of civic responsibility of the majority of Poles.

If we say that a certain risk is connected with the lifting of martial law, even with an introduction of transitory measures, it is worth considering the benefits we can gain from it. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that primarily it is a chance to break through psychological barriers, to give a wider range to the process of building active, constructive social stances and structures. The time factor will play an enormously important role here, of course, because normalization cannot be decreed. It is a social process which, in order to bear profitable fruit for us, will have to take place under continuous social control. This control, as is shown by the facts of the last few months and weeks, is increasingly more broadly applied to state authorities. (?Simply), there is talk of new forms of dialogue with society coming into being. However the activities of overt and covert opposition must also be placed under social assessment. The alternative of a terrorist underground society, internal emigration of certain milieux, or strikes and disturbances is nothing other than a proposal for collective self-annihilation.

In awaiting tomorrow's debate, it is worth remembering that a state of social calm will not be born from even the most magnificent act. Real peace and social order can only be built by us. This task will take years; we will need to learn to break the barriers of mistrust and prejudice, to build unity from the little bricks of daily life, to fight actively against whatever is against our national interests or weakens the strength of our socialist state.

BAYBAKOV TOURS LODZ CITY; TALKS END

LD102004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, visited Lodz today. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by representatives of the Polish Government, including Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

Visit Concluded 11 Dec

LD111822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet delegation with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of that country's State Planning Commission, has ended its visit to Poland. Its purpose was to discuss the possibilities of consolidating and expanding Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and to coordinate the plan for the year 1983 and also for 1984 and 1985, up to 1990. The Polish side was represented in the talks by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

UPI CITED ON U.S. READINESS TO RESUME RELATIONS

LD102010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] UPI reports from Washington that President Ronald Reagan is to announce that the United States is ready to renew normal relations with Poland. However, as transpires from the information of the American agency, which cites diplomatic sources, Washington continues to stand by its conditions on this question. As is known, they amount to the restoration of the situation in Poland prior to that of 13 December.

URBAN EXPRESSES 'OUTRAGE' AT REAGAN SPEECH

LD112216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Statement by Jerzy Urban, Polish Government press spokesman, on 11 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] The announcement of the decision concerning martial law prompted the U.S. authorities to announce a package of aggressive and arrogant proclamations, resolutions and statements. The anti-Polish obsession spoken of by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on 3 December is not weakening. The progress of stabilization in Poland and further alleviations of martial law arouse consternation and anger in Washington.

In his new statement of 10 December President Ronald Reagan characterizes relations with Poland and our country's authorities using descriptions such as foreign occupation, brutal despotism and dark tyranny. It is worth recalling here that as long as 1981 events in Poland continued according to the wishes of Reagan's administration, that the process of the destruction of Polish statehood was in progress, as well as the process of paralyzing our economy, the United States falsely proclaimed the principle of noninterference in our internal affairs. However, at present when hopes for a fratricidal conflict in Poland have failed, they are persistent in interfering in our affairs openly and in public; they are inciting Poles against the constitutional authorities and laws of our country. The U.S. President instructs the Polish Government in detail how it should rule. He makes the normalization of Polish-American relations dependent on the realization of those instructions.

I state that sovereign Poland, which is resolving its problems itself, is overcoming and will overcome its difficulties quite independently from American wishes and conditions. Our activities are dictated by the nation's interest and not by the North American power's imperialist plans.

The U.S. Government will not succeed in arresting the course of normalization of relations in Poland. The process of emerging from martial law is not being carried out and will not be carried out under pressure from Washington. Before the Polish Sejm had taken the decisions announced on martial law, President Reagan announced on 10 December, before the fact, that this would not satisfy him. He announced that he would assess these changes negatively. The U.S. Government is thus passing a negative judgement in advance on everything the Polish authorities do, and is making new demands.

In his statement interfering in Polish domestic affairs, the U.S. President formulated for the umpteenth time the conditions for the improvement of Polish-American relations. For example, he no longer speaks of the internees because this is uncomfortable for him at a time when they are being set free. He demands the ending of martial law, but he negatively judges beforehand the Polish authorities' significant steps aimed in this direction. He demands a beginning of dialogue with the church, which is a downright absurdity since this dialogue has never been broken off and has been yielding particularly good results recently. All this must be considered as propaganda rhetoric that is meant to justify moves by the United States which harm Poland and the Polish public. The U.S. President once again insults the dignity of the Polish nation with his instructions and interference.

I express the outrage felt by the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic in the face of a further hostile act against Poland by the U.S. President. I have to remind the U.S. Government that a natural sphere exists for their action: the territory of the United States and the current complex problems of the American nation.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CRITICIZES REAGAN 'PRAYERS' FOR POLAND

LD111802 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 82

["Reagan's Prayer" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- The stabilization of life in Poland is obviously making President Ronald Reagan uneasy. He is particularly worried about the forthcoming session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic which is to discuss the possibilities of suspending military rule, the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA writes. Evidence of that unease is provided by the Washington administration's attacks on the Polish Government which have intensified in the last few days. Referring to a document signed by President Reagan which proclaims so-called day of solidarity with the Polish people and prayer for Poland, the paper writes: One can guess what sort of Poland Ronald Reagan will be praying for. Undoubtedly not for a strong and socialist Poland or for a Poland allied with the Soviet Union or the other socialist countries. That is not the Poland Reagan wants. A weak, internally disunited, strikesbound Poland with street marches involving obligatory bloodshed is the sort of Poland Reagan would give considerably more for than a few minutes of prayer.

Such a Poland would correspond best with the scenario prepared by the White House, realization of which would alter the distribution of forces in the world in favor of the United States. It would correspond also with the anticommunist crusade which Reagan has proclaimed.

LATE REPORT: POLICE SEAL OFF GDANSK MONUMENT

NC131424 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Dec 13 (AFP) -- Police armed with clubs blocked access to a workers' monument outside the Lenin shipyards here and searched cars along Baltic coast highways as Poland marked the first year under martial law today.

Police in combat fatigues and bearing truncheons blocked off the monument honoring workers killed in Poland's 1970 uprising: a monthly rallying point in this Baltic port since the imposition of martial law last December 13. Police said that workers at the Lenin shipyards had been told they would not be authorized to visit the monument upon leaving work later today.

Union sources said that underground leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity had planned no rallies or demonstrations for today but had instead set aside Thursday, anniversary of the outbreak of riots in Gdansk in 1970 and the death of nine miners in Wujek last year, for a gathering outside the shipyards. The sources said that Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa had requested permission to address the crowds Thursday but had not received an answer by today.

SOVIET POWER ENGINEERING MINISTER VISITS

Cooperation Protocol

AU111437 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/12/1982 -- A protocol was signed following the talks conducted in Bucharest by the Romanian Minister of Machine-Tool Industry, Power Engineering and Electronics Alexandru Necula, and the Minister of Power Engineering of the USSR A.I. Mayorets, which stipulates the development of cooperation and specialization in domains of power engineering in Romania and the Soviet Union. The two ministers also established concrete measures regarding the development of collaboration in the field of electric motors, electric and electric-diesel locomotives, wires and other products of the respective industries.

A.I. Mayorets also had talks with Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU111439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/12/1982 -- On December 11 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu A.I. Mayorets, minister of power engineering of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania. [sentence as received] The good relations of economic, technical and scientific cooperation established between Romania and the USSR were highlighted during the interview. Both sides expressed their determination to identify further fields and possibilities of expanding and diversifying cooperation and collaboration in the interest of socialist and communist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. FOUNDATION PRESIDENT

AU092128 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on December 8, Arthur (Schreyer), president of the "Appeal for Conscience" foundation of the U.S., now visiting Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The guest expressed his satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state again and exchanging views on the Romanian-American relations and in connection with aspects of the international situation.

During the talk they expressed the mutual wish to further promote the Romanian-American relations, in the spirit and based on the summit understandings, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations. Approaching problems of the world political life, they emphasized the need for action to be taken, in the current very complex international conditions for curbing the tension existing in the world, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration, for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament. The exchange of views emphasized the need for everything possible to be done for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the tension and conflicts, of all inter-state disputes. In this frame, it was considered necessary that political-diplomatic actions be intensified for the global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation, for a lasting peace in the region.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MINISTER REPORTS ON 1982 TRADE BALANCE

AU111943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1355 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/12/82 -- In Romania, the foreign trade plan for 1982 is carried on in keeping with the tasks set by the RCP leadership, stated Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic ccoperation in his address during the session of the country's parliament, gathered these last few days to debate the programmes of economic development in 1983. These programmes have mobilized to a greater extent the possibilities of the Romanian economy and taken into account the present realities of the international situation. Romania, Minister Pungan mentioned, will conclude the ongoing year with an active trade balance of at least 1.8 billion dollars. Last year, the trade balance registered a surplus of 300 million dollars.

The surplus in 1982 is due, mainly, to the increase of the Romanian exports, although the annual export plan has not been completely fulfilled owing to the unfavourable international circumstances and to shortcomings in the activity of the department, of the relevant enterprises, of the people working in this sector. The rise of the quantitative and qualitative potential of the Romanian economy ensures, at present, Romania's more active participation in the international labour division and in the world exchange of assets.

As for 1983, Romania is to raise her volume of foreign trade by 13.5 per cent, as compared with 1982. Exports will score a C. [circa] 18 per cent global increase. In free currency this increase is greater, more than 19 per cent.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY

Industry, Building Officials

AU102040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met on Friday in the morning with executives and experts of the ministries and industrial centres of the light industry, timber and building-materials industry, with experts in design, research and production in the respective branches. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership.

The meeting was devoted to the main topical questions confronting the Romanian national economy: the cutting down of raw and subsidiary materials, energy and fuel consumptions; their rational administration and higher capitalization, concomitantly with the manufacture of high quality products which should meet the demands of home and foreign consumers. They also examined aspects related to the improvement of technological process, the utilization in production of substitutes, reusables as well as of secondary energy resources resulted from productive processes.

The meeting with the people working in the light industry took place in a hall of Palace of Sports and Culture where an exhibition was arranged presenting the results of the actions and steps taken for the improvement of quality and the reduction of raw and subsidiary materials consumptions with all products which are manufactured in the units of the light industry. As a result of the application of the measures on reducing consumptions between 1982 and 1983, 73,200 tons textiles; 37,934 tons rough cattle, pig and sheep hides, 713 tons natural and synthetic rubber were saved with the main groups of raw and subsidiary materials. These savings obtained in a first stage will considerably increase in the future.

During the dialogue, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that firm action be taken for cutting down chemical consumptions and production expenditures when manufacturing both the products intended for the home market and for the foreign market and for reducing the raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy consumptions.

Nicolae Ceausescu also saw an exhibition of lighter, functional and aesthetical products.

The dialogue with the responsible factors and experts in the building materials also took place within an exhibition arranged in one of the pavilions in Scinteia Square displaying types of panels for the construction of modern, less extensive blocks of flats, sanitary ware and finishing materials manufactured under new solutions and norms, with smaller quantitites of raw and subsidiary materials and energy and insulating materials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the results scored in the manufacture of lighter, abstetical building-materials to (?bring) lower consumptions and asked that the existing possibilities be taken advantage of for the further reduction of consumptions, without diminishing the technical and qualitative characteristics of products.

Geology, Mining Cadres

AU102042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/12/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu took part on December 10 in the working meeting of executives and experts in geology, extractive industry and non-ferrous metallurgy. The meeting was presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Premier Constantin Dascalescu and other members of the party and state leadership. Organized at President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, the meeting, which gathered 460 participants, analyzed the programme on the higher capitalization and increase of the mineral raw materials and primary energy resources base.

During the debates emphasis was placed on the fact that the national patrimony of useful mineral substances could contribute, to a greater extent, to the development of the Romanian economy. The particpants analyzed the geological activity carried on in view of tapping and discovering new deposits of useful mineral substances. The shortfalls manifest in the organization and unfolding of geogogical works and in the prompt application of the investments made were criticised and proposals for the improvement of the activity in this domain were made.

The programme on the higher capitalization and increase of the mineral raw materials and primary energy resources base which will be submitted for approval to the RCP national conference enjoyed the support of all the participants in the meeting.

At the close of the proceedings of the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

FURTHER ON GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Report on 1983 Plan

AU100935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Rationale to the Draft Plan for 1983" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- Presenting to the Grand National Assembly the bill on the single National Plan of Socio-Economic Development of the Country in 1983, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, highlighted that the bill took account of the provisions of the five-year plan and of the tasks endorsed under the additional programmes, of the existing capacities and those envisioned to be commissioned the next year, as well as of the results scored this year.

Mentioning that the draft plan for the next year had been previously debated at length and unanimously endorsed by the democratic fora and national legislative bodies, the speaker presented the features of this plan, emphasizing that special stress would be laid next year on enlarging the country's own base of raw materials and energy, the accomplishment of an ample process of development of agriculture, the promotion of a firm policy of saving and better turning to use the resources, the increase of the economic efficiency, the consolidation of the material, valuta and financial equilibrium, in order to ensure the growth of the national income and, on this basis, the further increase of the Romanian people's living standard.

The salient feature of the country's socio-economic development resulting from the draft plan for 1983, said Stefan Birlea, is the concentration of the preoccupations along the lines ensuring the achievement of an intensive reproduction, the utmost utilization of the powerful productive potential built in the years of socialist construction, especially in the last one-and-a-half decades.

The draft plan for 1983 takes account of the decisive role of industry in the development of the national economy. Next year the industrial marketable output is to go up 6.6 per cent and the net output 8 per cent, concomitantly with the improvement of the production structures under the impact of an ever faster technical progress.

The priorities of industrial development include the extractive industry. Over 52 million tons of coal, 13.5 million tons of crude and almost 33 billion cu.m natural gas, as well as important amounts of non-ferrous metals and non-metaliferrous products are planned to be extracted next year. The electric power production planned for 1983 is of 76.8 billion kwh, which will meet the needs of the whole Romanian economy.

As regards the processing industry, the draft plan stipulates a 6.7 per cent growth, giving priority to the branches and sub-branches which turn to better use the raw materials, energy and manpower. In metallurgy, within the production of 15.2 million tons of steel, particularly high quality steels and iron-and-steel products with a high processing degree are to be turned out.

On establishing the production of machine-building industry, which will be almost 23 billion lei bigger than in 1982, account was taken of meeting as much as possible of the home demands with high-standard products, increasing tangibly the volume of exports and their efficiency. Important rises of production are planned for chemistry, a branch which will cover in 1983 over 17 p.c. of the total volume of industrial output. In the building materials industry, the suggested production levels are in close concordance with the investments programme, the manufacture of the energy consumer products being limited to what is strictly necessary. In timber industry, the planned rises take account of the further increase of the degree of capitalization of the wood stock, as well as of the substantive cutting down of wood consumptions. The consumer goods production in the light and food industry will go up by 7.9 p.c., while that of the small-scale industry - 7.1 p.c., which will contribute to a better supply of the population with merchandise, to increasing and diversifying the services.

In the domain of agriculture, the draft plan for 1983 stipulates the growth of the global production by 5.1-5.6 p.c., and of the net production by over 6 per cent. It is planned that the cereal production may reach 25.3 million tons and important rises are also stipulated for technical crops, vegetables and fruit. In zootechnology, the livestock is planned to reach the level set in the programme of territorial self-management and self-supply by the end of 1983.

Romania's agriculture will operate next year 170 thousand tractors, almost 57 thousand combines and will avail over two million tons chemical fertilizers, while the area laid down for irrigation will reach almost 2.8 million hectares.

Stressing the outstanding importance attached to establishing the investments, which will reach 241.5 billion lei in 1983, the speaker said that new works will start only after the approval of the technical and economic know-how, and they will be chiefly meant for increasing the energy and raw materials base.

It is envisaged that savings of c. [circa] 47 billion lei be obtained, that is, by 11.3 p.c. more than in 1982, on account of cutting down the material expenditures, the more intense use of reusable materials.

An important chapter of the draft plan for next year refers to scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress. The plan ensures for 1983 the assimilation in fabrication of over 800 new and updated products, the application of over 400 new and improved technologies, the achievement of micro-productions in scientific research, technological research and design units worth some 3.6 billion lei and the further extension of mechanization and automation.

The draft plan stipulates the steady development of the foreign trade activity whose volume is to go up by 13.5 p.c. in conditions of a more marked rise of exports and the cutting of imports down to what is strictly necessary. In establishing these tasks account was taken of the need to provide conditions for compensating the imports and other necessary payments and ensuring means for the reduction of the foreign debt through incomes from exports and non-commercial operations.

The tasks in the domain of economic cooperation and specialization in production with other countries pursue the amplification of the relations with the CMEA member-countries, with all socialist countries, in view of better satisfying the mutual needs for raw materials, energy, machinery and equipment. The collaboration is also planned to be expanded, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries as well as with international economic and financial bodies.

The draft plan pursues the more marked increase, above the five-year plan provisions, of the economic efficiency, the firm application of the new economic mechanism and the strengthening of the worker self-management and of self-administration.

Labour productivity in the national industry will go up 9.1 per cent as compared with 1982, and 5.7 per cent in the building-assembly activity. Some 85 per cent of the rise in the net industrial output will be obtained in this way. The production costs are to be cut down in all branches, with savings worth almost 15 billion lei having to be recorded. Based on cuts in the specific consumptions and on improved sorts of products, the grade of turning to account the raw and auxiliary materials will be 7.4 per cent higher than in 1982.

The draft plan for next year ensures the necessary resources for further raising the living standard.

In conditions of a 5 per cent rise in the national income as compared with 1982, the plan stipulates a 16.2 billion lei increase in the population's money incomes as compared with this year. The real average remuneration of the working personel will be late in 1983 by 4 per cent higher than in 1980; the peasantry's real incomes per active person will rise 3.4 percent next year as compared with 1982. The volume of goods sold through the socialist trade network will increase and the services to the population will grow and diversify.

The living standard will be influenced in the positive also by the building of 180 thousand flats under the housing construction programme, with 150 thousand out of state funds.

1983 State Budget Report

AU100930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Draft State Budget for 1983" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- In the rationale to the bill on the state budget for 1983, Petre Gigea, minister of finance, highlighted that the economic and financial indices were established in keeping with the requirements of the economy, with the orientation toward the development of the autochthonous base of energy and raw materials, the increased reuse of materials and a more marked reduction of the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials.

The draft state budget for 1983 comprises 301.9 billion lei with both incomes and expenses. A reserve for possible unexpected and strictly necessary expenses worth 23.7 billion lei was included in the total chapter of expenses.

The overwhelming part of the budget incomes are derived from the productive activity unfolded by the socialist units. The incomes from the socialist units, formed of deposits from profits, the taking over of a part of the net production value for society, the tax on goods turnover and the tax on the use of state owned lands are estimated to 194.8 billion lei, marking a 8.9 increase as compared with this year.

To the end of further strengthening the economic-financial self-administration of the economic units and of interest of the collectives if working people in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan provisions, important financial means were left at the units' disposal for the making of their own funds.

The dues and taxes levied on the population are stipulated to amount to 4.1 billion lei, accounting for 1.4 per cent of the total state budget incomes. Their level reflects the policy of the RCP and Romanian state in the domain of taxes, ensuring this way, too, the application of the principle of socialist ethics and equity.

136.5 billion lei are stipulated in the budget for financing the national economy. The main share in these expenditures is held by the funds granted for financing the investments which, together with the socialist units' own resources ensure the financing of the 1983 investments programme.

Along with the units' own resources meant for scientific research for technological development and application of the technical progress, [words indistinct] state budget. Likewise, necessary funds are ensured from the state budget for the realization of the objectives stipulated in the single national plan for geological prospecting and works.

83.2 billion lei were stipulated for the financing of the social-cultural actions, inclusive of those in the budget of social state insurance.

For state administration, the budget stipulated 3.8 billion lei, which is below the planned expenditures for this year.

The expenditures for the homeland's defence were established at 11.7 billion lei, which is 3.9 percent of the total expenditures out of the state budget. Taking account of the approved price and remuneration rises, these expenditures do not record increases as compared with 1982.

The low share of the level of expenditures for defence in the total budget reflects the policy of peace, detente and international collaboration promoted by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, adhered to by the whole people and recognized and appreciated worldwide by all progressive forces.

The document submitted for approval to the Grand National Assembly also mentions that the local state budgets, part and parcel of the state budget, comprise 53.3 billion lei with both incomes and expenses, in keeping with the plan tasks of the people's councils, their attributions and competences in the economic, administrative and socio-cultural domains.

The minister of finance also presented to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement the general account of the 1981 fiscal year. In 1981, the budget incomes amounted to 280.3 billion lei and the expanses to 271.8 billion lei, with a resulting balance of 8.5 billion lei.

Self-Management, Self-Supply

AU100933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Programme on the Self-Management and Self-Supply" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- In the rationale of the programme regarding the implementation of the self-management and self-supply measures with a view to ensuring a proper supply of the population with food produce and industrial consumer goods on the fourth trimester of 1982 and the first half of 1983, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, showed that by its content the programme ensured a proper supply with farm-food produce and industrial products specific to the season, according to the level and structure of incomes of the population. The set quantities of products were correlated with the provisions of the programme on territorial self-management and self-supply with farm, animal and vegetable produce over 1982-1985 and with the requirements of a scientific nutrition.

Also taken into account was the mobilization of the population's (?efforts) to a greater extent for the setting up of the state fund, by delivering their additional produce.

The stipulated quantities of [word indistinct] for bread and flour ensure the supply of the populationcontingent upon the real consumption needs. Important increases were stipulated for pastries. The supply with meat and meat preparations of the population will be improved, as well as the quality of the meat preparations and their diversification, according to the specific needs of the cold season.

Bigger quantities of fish and fish preparations stipulated in the programme offer conditions for the increase of deliveries by c. [circa] (?60) thousands tons as compared with the autumn-winter season last year. Another 482 thousand hl [hectoliters] milk, 442 thousand hl fresh milk produce and more than 7 thousand tons cheese are stipulated to be delivered in excess.

As to the previous period, the programme stipulations with vegetal and animal fat ensure ensure the increase of edible oil deliveries by 13.1 thous[illegible] tons, by 1.9 thousands tons with butter and margarine, by 4.8 thousands tons [word indistinct] fats.

The quantities of sugar and sugar preparations were set which would allow a proper level of supply, and measures were taken for the improvement of quality and diversification of sugar preparations.

The programme stipulates for the entire period the increase of the deliveries with 155 thousand tons vegetables, 39 thousand tons fruit and 38 thousand tons potatoes, 12 thousand tons canned vegetables and fruit.

The programme comprises important provisions as regards the better supply of the population with industrial products for the consumption in the fourth trimester 1982 and the first half of 1983 and with increased quantities as compared with the autumn winter season 1981-1982.

Special attention will be paid to the fulfilment of the special programmes approved by the RCP leadership on the higher capitalization of raw materials in the light industry, in more varied, improved and high quality products.

People's Councils' Obligations

AU100824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2013 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Bill on the Obligations and Responsibilities of the People's Councils, Socialist Units and Citizens" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- In the rationale of the bill on the obligations and responsibilities of the people's councils, socialist units and citizens in properly administering and upkeeping the urban and rural localities and in maintaining order and discipline, Iulian Plostinaru, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils' Affairs emphasized that the document stipulates, inter alia, the tasks incumbent on the people's councils, the increase of their role and responsibility on the basis of the principle of worker self-management and economico-financial self-administration in the guiding and coordination of the entire activity of administering and embellishing localities, of maintaining order and discipline.

The new regulations included in the bill reflect the permanent concern of the party and state bodies for the maintenance and development of the urban dowry of the Romanian localities so that all the working people should benefit by ever better living conditions.

INTELLECTUALS HAVE NO REASON TO OPPOSE STATE

AU101221 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Dec 82 p 2

[Eugen Florescu article: "The Intellectuals in Society"]

[Excerpts] The past weeks have marked the 38th anniversary of the article "For the Unification of All Democratic Youth" signed by Nicolae Ceausescu in which he very clearly defined essential ideas on the position and duties of intellectuals in the new Romania that was being built.

"Young people must be ensured opportunities to exercise their rights; our schools and faculties should not produce 'elite intellectuals,' but men of culture, science and technology who will work toward the country's reconstruction. Young people must be educated in schools not to isolate themselves but to serve their people," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed.

A careful study of statistics reveals conclusions relevant for the policy concerning intellectuals and naturally conclusions regarding certain measures for correcting, on the fly, certain errors. Some of those measures have already been taken.

Within the framework of the above statistics the increase in the number of the members of the Writers' Union is especially worth mentioning. In April 1949, the year the professional organization of the writers of socialist Romania was set up, the Writers Union numbered 216 members (among them -- to be very precise -- people who had never published a book). In 1965, the year of the 9th party congress, the Writers Union numbered 539 members; in December 1982, 1,357.

Without forgetting that more than 90 percent of Romania's current intellectuals graduated from schools and higher educational institutes in the years following 1944, we cannot help mentioning the complete absurdity of attempts by certain reactionary circles to encourage intellectuals to oppose the socialist state and socialist society.

One asks oneself: For example, after socialism had increased the number of scientific research workers from 5,000 (in 1938) to more than 250,000 (in 1982), how could it be possible for today's research workers to oppose the society that has produced them? One also asks oneself: Given the fact that socialism, especially in the past 17 years, led to an almost seven-fold increase in the number of those who were ensured conditions to become writers -- compared with 1949 -- how could these writers possibly adopt a rebellious position toward the society that had favored the fulfillment of their talent and their creative capability? Indeed, what else but a terrifying "echo of the caves" would be the thinking that makes the writer, for instance, isolate himself from society, that encourages him to a so-called "independence" toward society and to proclaiming himself as the sole "conscience of his time" and so forth?

Percentagewise, we allocate a great deal for culture. To increase that percentage we must first increase the national income, this constituting a basic task of the intellectual and of men of culture in general.

As is known, the national income is created primarily in the economy, hence, the attention given to training one's own technical intelligentsia. A higher and truly intellectual vision governs the party secretary general's thinking on the role of intellectuals in general when he states that "we have reached such a socioeconomic development stage that physical effort alone is not enough. We must understand that to fulfill the complex tasks in all fields, much greater efforts are necessary -- namely, the effort of thinking." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's solution to the totally false question asked with ulterior motives -- namely, whether "creative" capabilities can be attributed to the technical intelligentsia — also reveals truly intellectual and modern thinking. "The achievement of high-quality production, both from a technical and esthetic viewpoint, is proof of a lofty culture! New discoveries, the improvement of technologies and the development of research work in all areas are also proof of a lofty culture."

Unjustifiably, too little stress is placed on the creative role of intellectuals. The error begins in technical institutions where an outdated pedagogical practice places stress particularly on training specialists who can only take into production other people's products and who copy and repeat, and not on training them as inventors or discoverers.

Speaking of the intellectual-society relationship in a society like ours, we must certainly speak -- as a crowning of everything we have stated thus far -- about the implicit role of the party activist; in general, the role of the social activist and the intellectual. This function stems not only from the fact that he comes from the ranks of the people, being thus their most highly trained cultural representative, but also because through the nature of his tasks any high school graduate becomes almost automatically the leader of a larger or smaller working collective. Thus, in principle, the intellectual must be a political man.

He must have a good head and be enlightened so as to excel in professional training in one field or another.

He must have a good head and the intelligence to most clearly understand how society works, the duties of each of its members and his own duties as well. He must do all he can to contribute to the progress and civilization of the world from which he stems and in which he lives.

SUNDIC VIEWS VOTE AGAINST, FOR MX FUNDING

LD102142 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In a single day, the House of Representatives of the American Congress changed its decision on the production of MX intercontinental missiles. First it voted against and then, the very next day, in favor of such production, which seldom happens in the so-called free world unless there are big reasons for such behavior. As far as is known, the House of Representatives was equally informed about everything that President Reagan proposed in connection with the production of the MX missiles at the beginning of the debate on the military budget as well as at the end of it when it voted in favor of the proposed military budget amounting to a hefty $231 billion and for the production of the MX missiles. The newly elected congressmen have yet to explain to the voters why they first voted against and then for. Of course, it is not customary to do this. But while something similar cannot happen in other countries, it happens in America because America would not be what it is if it did not differ in this respect from the rest of the world . However, as America is a great power on whose behavior many things depend, including the fate of the world peace, the world outside America can hardly understand and even less accept the production of new weapons considering that they are already so plentiful that their number is unknown. And whenever one of the superpowers allocates such large funds for armaments, it is natural that the other one will do the same because who can in such matters believe in the good intentions of the other side?

Moscow has already announced that it will answer Reagan's challenge in the same way. If it is possible to judge by what Marshal Ustinov said in his interview to TASS, the Soviet calculations show that the production of the MX missiles will disrupt the present balance. Moscow also considers that by so doing the United States will violate the clauses of the SALT-I and SALT-II considering that the United States thinks the opposite, that the Soviet Union has the advantage, the Soviet reply will be most likely considered as another challenge. This means no end to the arms race which the House of Representatives of the American Congress has encouraged still more by its vote in favor of the production of the MX missiles. The executive authority in the United States obviously has great power and influence because otherwise 1 day would not be enough for a big "no" to become an even bigger "yes." This gives Reagan's administration free hands to implement all its ideas.

In the postwar period, the great powers several times brandished the war axe but always, fortunately, withdrew it in time. One hopes that this will also happen this time. However, with the facts that they are increasingly drawing apart, that mistrust is growing from year to year, it is realistic to assume that the next 2 years of Reagan's mandate will also pass without a Soviet-American summit. It seems as if the American President swore to it. It may be that some people think that he is right but the world on the whole does not share this opinion. On the contrary, there are very few countries which would not support a principled dialogue between the two superpowers. Talks are particularly important when the danger for world peace is the greatest. And this is the case right now when another destructive arms race is about to begin.

BORBA REPORTS U.S. PREPARING $1 BILLION LOAN

AU102031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Gordana Logar report]

[Excerpts] New York, 7 Dec -- In accordance with Washington's announced policy that the United States is ready to help the developing countries which find it difficult to meet their foreign debt obligations because of the general world economic crisis, the White House and the State Department are considering among other things the option of a "special package" of $1 billion for Yugoslavia.

According to first indications, the United States would allegedly provide one-fifth of that amount while the remaining four-fifths would be provided by the European allies. It has been learned that, toward the end of last week, George Shultz sent telegrams on this subject to the American ambassadors in several European capitals. Following the first American-West European talks, it has been concluded that the European countries are ready to join in this American "package."

It is pointed out here that, according to the priorities of the American aid program, Yugoslavia is ranked on the same level as Mexico and Brazil. What is most probably involved in this connection are medium and short-term credits which would be granted through the mechanisms of the International Monetary Fund and would therefore be more favorable than those granted by commercial banks.

According to the meager available information, the "package" should be ready as early as by the end of this month and would enable Yugoslavia without any further difficulties to fulfill its commitments to creditors in the first quarter of next year. According to the American estimates, Yugoslavia can count on obtaining new favorable loans of about $3 billion from various banking resources but, as it is claimed, it must repay the debts of about $4 billion before that. This supplementary American intervention is aimed at ensuring that these debts will be repaid in full. As a matter of fact, Yugoslavia's efforts to meets its obligations on time are pointed out here, and the measures of the Yugoslav Government to repay its debts on time with considerable sacrifices are emphasized in this connection.

It is also pointed out that certain commercial banks continue to be hesitant in this connection primarily because some individual Yugoslav debtors have failed to pay their debt installments on time.

PLANINC RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S POTAC

LD102128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today (Friday) Czechoslovakian Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac. Potac headed a Czechoslovakian delegation to a session of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovakian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which has just closed here.

In the ensuing cordial talk both sides voiced satisfaction at the fruitful results of bilateral economic cooperation and pointed to favourable possibilities for the further promotion of this cooperation.

SLOVENE COUNCIL DELEGATION DEPARTS USSR

LD121226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Slovene Executive Council led by Janez Zemljaric has ended its 3-day visit to Soviet Belorussia. While staying in the capital of this republic, Minsk, Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council, had a meeting with Tikhon Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation had talks with representatives of the host republic, led by Aleksandr Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. Both sides expressed the desire to develop further the cooperation in the economy, in scientific-technical branches, in culture and sports and it was stressed that the ties between the two republics contributed to Yugoslav-Soviet relations in general.

The delegation of the Slovene Executive Council also visited Moscow where Janez Zemljaric was received by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. Zemljaric also talked at the Yugoslav Club with businessmen from our missions in the capital of the USSR.

MIKULIC, POZDERAC VISIT BAKARIC 12 DECEMBER

LD121624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Hamdija Pozderak, president of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee this afternoon visited Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his family home in Zagreb.

On this occasion Mikulic and Pozderac first conveyed to Dr Bakaric cordial greetings from the leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina and then informed him of the current situation and activities in Bosnia-Hercegovina, in particular of the stabilization in the economy and the development of self-management and socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations.

Dr Vladimir Vakaric showed particular interest for topical ideopolitical issues and activities of the League of Communists and of this Branko Mikulic and Hamdija Pozderac informed him in great detail.

Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, was also present at the talks.

MAMULA VISITS PEOPLE'S ARMY UNITS IN SERBIA

LD102012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Zajecar, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today visited Yugoslav People's Army units in Zajecar, Knjazevac and Negotin, where he talked with these garrisons' officers.

During his talks with members of the Yugoslav People's Army, which were also attended by Lt-Col Gen Eugen Lebaric, commander of the Nie Military District, the hosts briefed the federal secretary for national defense on the results which officers and men had achieved in military training, socio-political education and other fields of everyday life and work. At the same time officers of the Zajecar, Knjazevac and Negotin garrisons informed Admiral Mamula that their units had reached a high level of combat readiness and that in the next period they would devote their full attention to the tasks in this field while working with new generations of soldiers. The moral-political condition of officers, men and civilian personnel on duty in the Yugoslav People's Army was also at a high level. This was best illustrated by the fact that in all circumstances people were displaying an exceptional degree of motivation concerning the conscientious and high-level performance of their duties.

It was particularly stressed in all these three places -- Zajecar, Knjazevac and Negotin -- that all the members of the three garrsons had very seriously comprehended the efforts being made and measures being taken in the field of economic stabilization. This had visibly manifested itself in the form of results daily achieved through comprehensive economy efforts, own agricultural production and in general a rational attitude and manner of work in all the fields of life and work.

Likewise, the attitudes of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and 7th conference of the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army were also being implemented in every respect in the units.

During his visit and the inspection of the units, Admiral Branko Mamula displayed particular interest in the standard of living of officers and man and the conditions of their life and work.

At the end of the visit the federal secretary for national defense talked with officers in the Zajecar garrison, where attention was focused on the units' immediate tasks. On that occasion he spoke in particular about the importance of constant work aimed at raising combat readiness to the level that would ensure constant and highly-competent carrying out of all the tasks concerning the defense of the country.

Admiral Mamula also pointed out the need to make an effort for the comprehensive implementation of economic stabilization measures.

During the day the federal secretary for national defense visited the Kristal work organization in Zajecar, where he inspected the production halls and was briefed on this work collective's production and development plans.

At Kristal, Admiral Mamula met sociopolitical workers and representatives of the organizations of associated labor of the Zajecar region. During the talks held on this occasion the hosts told him about the current economic situation in their area and about the economic possibilities and real prospects for further development.

DEBAR LC EXPELS MEMBER FOR ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD111420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Debar, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- The basic organization of the League of Communists of the administrative organs of the Debar Municipal Assembly unanimously expelled from the ranks of the League of Communists Muhamed Kaba, former member of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee and twice president of the municipal assembly.

Muhamed Kaba has been expelled from the ranks of the League of Communists because of his activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The report by the comrades council of the basic organization of the League of Communists of the municipal assembly says that for several years Kaba's stances were by their contents ideologically unacceptable and alien to the LCY and in some cases also chauvinistic and even hostile.

Thus in 1973 by his behavior and statements Kaba tried to establish the conviction in his environment that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and parts of Macedonia would sooner or later belong to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

He even said that because of this there was danger of a war between Albania and Bulgaria, because -- as he said -- Bulgaria considered these territories as belonging to it. Then, Muhamed Kaba, former president of the municipality and member of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee, tried during the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the fourth or rather the seventh [as received] Albanian brigade to see that the program was carried out almost exclusively in the Albanian language.

Following the March counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, about which he was officially informed as president of the municipality, Kaba publicly declared that "we (Albanians) will no longer tolerate anyone." He often also appeared in the role of defender of the people who exposed themselves as nationalists and irredentists. Muhamed Kaba also made no contribution to the unmasking of the hostile activity although it often took place in his direct presence.

The conclusions of the meeting of the basic organizations of the League of Communists of the Debar Municipal Assembly say that the ideopolitical measure taken against Muhamed Kaba by 40 members of the League of Communists represents continuity of ideopolitical differentiation in Debar against the protagonists of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

STUDENTS PROSECUTED FOR INCITING NATIONAL HATRED

LD102122 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The district public prosecutor's office in Zagreb today submitted a demand to the investigating judge of the district court to carry out proceedings against five students of Zagreb University because of the justified suspicion that they commited a criminal offense against the bases of socialist self-managing order and security of Yugoslavia, inciting national hatred and discord. The demand for proceedings has been made against Djuro Vucic, Ivan Lucic, Miroslav Ljubicic, Marko Grubisic and Milan Sustar on the basic of evidence gathered so far in connection with the events in May and October this year in the student home Ivo Lola Ribar at Lascina in Zagreb. Apart from the criminal proceedings in connection with this grave chauvinist attack which provoked indignation among the public, a wider action has also been undertaken by the League of Communists and the Socialist Youth Federation immediately after these events in order to establish the reasons and circumstances which made them possible.

KOMUNIST Comment

LD112258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- In its commentary entitled "The Reverse Side of Passivity," the latest issue of the KOMUNIST deals with the phenomena of nationalist, clerical-nationalist and chauvinist disturbance, with the activity of a small group of students at the Imo Lola Ribar students hostel in Zagreb and with similar events at the students hostel in Split several months ago.

At first glance, KOMUNIST writes, it could appear that we attach too great a significance to indivduals and small groups. However, in view of the sensitivity of our entire community to enemy disturbances and their goals, to experiences which we have in this respect, alarms have never been superfluous and are not so now. Any phenomenon of nationalism represents the greatest danger for our society and our community.

In a difficult situation, KOMUNIST goes on, and points out that this was also indicated at the recent session of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, problems affect the younger generation much more severely and the enemy tries to use this for himself. Not infrequently, however, we sound the alarm bell only when events have gathered momentum.

Dealing with attempts by small groups of nationalistically-oriented students to expand on one hand, through political action, (?the number) of their ilk and thus to penetrate or impose themselves both on self-managing bodies and the youth organization aktiv, and on the other hand to intimidate by physical mistreatment the immense majority which has never been and will never be favorably disposed toward them, KOMUNIST stresses that what is evidently involved are methods and firms of enemy activity from the facist arsenal known also from the seventies from the time of the penetration of the mass movement.

As opposed to the increasingly vociferous presence of enemy groupings and their emergence from the underground onto the public scene, and as opposed to the timely warnings such as the warning about the estimate of the security-political situation at the students' center in Zagreb, opportunism and lack of understanding of the true dimensions of these phenomena in party and youth aktivs as well as in self-managing bodies and in the administration of the center has become obvious. This is evidently not a question of individual violent attacks in student hostels, or of a case of mere chance, but of organized enemy activity.

Undoubtedly, KOMUNIST goes on, this is the consequence of opportunism, lack of taking umbrage, inactivity, lack of political sensitivity, the fact that the socio-political organizations' aktivs in students hostels are concerned with themselves at meetings and are without sufficient activity among their own student grassroots. It causes particular concern when the League of Communist's presence and activity is missing in self-managing and sociopolitical organizations and thus not only for students. Recently, since the broader public has also been acquainted with clerical-nationalist disturbances, intensive activity among leading bodies and at the grass-roots of the League of Communists has been in progress, the results of which are already being felt. However, the highest form of self-protection will be those social measures which will to a considerably greater extent than to date unfold real prospects for those social ideas and processes in which -- in the construction of the material base of socialist society -- all our young people will find their place. With these prospects all the "ideas" and "actions" of that historical burden will fall by the wayside which from time to time, as a rule when we do not work, raise their heads in order to turn back the wheel of history, KOMUNIST concludes.